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REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

25 Years of Jazz Panorama

SRI's Head of Cultural and Documentary Programmes and producer of Jazz Panorama, Lance Tschannen, with (1) Louis Armstrong, (2) Stan Kenton, (3) Yehudi Menuhin, then president of UNESCO's International Music Council, and Swiss conductor Pierre Colombo (at official admission of the International Jazz Federation), and with (4) Swiss jazz pianist and composer George Gruntz (left) and organist Hannes Meyer during the recording of "Jazz on a Holy Night". (5) The "Alpine Jazz Herd" (from left Jürg Solothurnmann, Hans Kennel, Jürg Ammann, Michel Poffet, Heiri Känzig, Lucas Heidepriem) present jazz on Swiss folk themes on the third Jazz Panorama anniversary show (July 25).

(more inside under Switzerland)

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RESULTS OF THE 1982 R.I.B. SURVEY

by Kim Andrew Elliott

One-hundred four subscribers returned the ballots contained in the March 1982 Review of International Broadcasting. This represents a small percentage of the total readership. However, such a return is typical for postal questionnaires, especially those with no stamped reply envelopes and a minimum of hype. The sample of 104 is large enough to discern major trends and to make useful conclusions. The major question is to what extent these respondents represent the overall population of North American shortwave listeners. Another limitation is that this survey deals with the subjective construct "favorite" (favorite station, favorite program, favorite broadcaster), while the more elaborate (and more expensive) 1981 RIB Survey attempted a precise measurement of the amount of listening to specific international broadcast programs.

Despite these possible difficulties, the results of the 1982 Survey should be taken seriously. The stations, programs, and broadcasters making a respectable showing here can reasonably claim a sizeable and loyal audience in North America. The numerous other stations, programs, and broadcasters have yet to demonstrate the return for their efforts.

Favorite Stations. "List up to five of your favorite shortwave broadcast stations, in order of preference." Column N indicates the total number of respondents mentioning the station. Column 1 is the number of first-preference votes, column 2 second-preference, and so on. Column T gives the total points (five points for first preference, four points for second preference, etc.). Only those stations mentioned by three or more respondents are listed here.

N	1	2	3	4	5	T	
82	51	11	12	5	3	348	BBC World Service
57	14	11	11	5	5	206	Radio Canada Internat'l
60	13	16	18	9	4	205	Radio Netherlands
33	2	4	5	13	9	76	Swiss Radio Internat'l
28	3	5	5	10	5	75	Voice of America
24	2	2	4	10	6	56	Radio Australia
17	2	3	6	3	3	49	Deutsche Welle
17	0	2	1	6	8	29	Spanish Foreign Radio
9	1	3	3	0	2	28	American Forces Radio
9	0	3	3	3	0	27	Kol Israel
9	0	3	2	2	2	24	Radio RSA (South Africa)
6	1	4	1	0	0	24	Austrian Radio
8	1	2	2	1	2	23	Radio New Zealand
12	0	2	0	4	6	22	Radio Moscow
8	0	1	4	2	1	21	Radio Japan
9	0	1	3	2	3	20	Radio Nacional do Brasil
7	2	0	1	2	2	19	Radio Peking
6	0	2	2	1	1	17	Radio Finland
5	2	0	1	2	0	17	Vatican Radio
5	0	2	2	1	0	16	Canadian Broadc. Corp.
7	0	2	1	0	4	15	Radio Sweden Internat'l
7	0	0	2	3	2	14	WRNO (USA)
5	0	2	1	0	2	13	Radio France Internat'l
3	1	1	0	1	0	11	Radio Tahiti
7	1	0	1	1	4	10	HCJB (Ecuador)
3	0	0	1	1	1	6	Radio Havana

Favorite Programs. "List up to ten of your favorite shortwave broadcast programs, in order of preference." Column N indicates the total number of respondents mentioning the program. Column T is the total number of points (ten points for first preference, nine points for second preference, and so on). Only those programs mentioned by three or more participants are listed here.

N	T	
68	529	SWL DIGEST, Radio Canada International
62	382	MEDIA NETWORK, Radio Netherlands
37	270	WORLD NEWS, BBC World Service
25	169	AS IT HAPPENS, Canadian Broadc. Corp.
20	122	LETTER FROM AMERICA, BBC World Service
23	118	SHORTWAVE MERRY-GO-ROUND, Swiss Radio
21	118	DX PARTY LINE, HCJB (Ecuador)
14	105	WORLD OF RADIO, WRNO (USA)*
17	104	RADIO NEWSREEL, BBC World Service
15	104	NEWSDESK, BBC World Service
13	99	SUNDAY MORNING, Canadian Broadc. Corp.
14	87	TWENTY-FOUR HOURS, BBC World Service
18	85	LETTERBOX, BBC World Service
14	85	SHORTWAVE FEEDBACK, Radio Netherlands
17	80	MOSCOW MAILBAG, Radio Moscow
11	58	HAPPY STATION, Radio Netherlands
13	56	DATELINE, Swiss Radio International
10	56	THE WORLD AT SIX, Canadian Broadc. Corp.
9	54	THE WORLD TODAY, BBC World Service
11	52	MAILBAG, Radio Canada International
7	51	NEWSLINE, Radio Netherlands
10	50	GERMANY TODAY, Deutsche Welle
11	49	FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT, BBC
8	42	JAZZ HOUR, Voice of America
5	37	ASSIGNMENT, BBC World Service
6	36	DISCOVERY, BBC World Service
7	35	REPORT TO THE AMERICAS, Voice of America
4	35	SATURDAY SPECIAL, BBC World Service
8	34	SWEDEN CALLING DXers, Radio Sweden Intl
7	34	REPORT FROM ASIA, Radio Australia
6	34	OUTLOOK, BBC World Service
6	32	SCIENCE IN ACTION, BBC World Service
7	31	ONE IN A HUNDRED MILLION, Radio Japan
6	31	CALLING ALL LISTENERS, Kol Israel
4	28	SHORT STORY, BBC World Service

(continued)

Favorite Programs (continued)

N	T	
3	28	ROUNDABOUT, Radio New Zealand
5	27	KALEIDOSCOPE, Sapnish Foreign Radio
4	27	AUSTRIAN SHORTWAVE PANORAMA, Austrian R.
3	27	MY MUSIC, BBC World Service
6	26	PARIS CALLING AFRICA, Radio France Intl
4	26	BREAKFAST SHOW, Voice of America
6	25	LISTENING POST, BBC World Service
7	24	PLAY OF THE WEEK, BBC World Service
5	23	ALL THINGS CONSIDERED, American Forces R.
3	22	REPORT FROM AUSTRIA. Austrian Radio
3	22	REPORT, Radio Netherlands
3	22	MY WORD, BBC World Service
3	20	AUSTRALIAN INVENTOR, Radio Australia
4	19	GREAT SATURDAY GRAPEVIVE, Swiss Radio
5	18	DX PROGRAM, Spanish Foreign Radio
5	18	POZNER's DAILY TALK, Radio Moscow
4	18	A JOLLY GOOD SHOW, BBC World Service
4	18	WAVEGUIDE, BBC World Service
3	18	ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FARCE, Canadian B.C.
4	17	NEWS, Radio Australia
3	17	CONCERT HALL, BBC World Service
3	17	MERIDIAN, BBC World Service
4	16	SPECTRUM, Radio Australia
3	16	NIGHTFALL, Canadian Broadcasting Corp.
3	15	NEW ZEALAND CALLING, Radio New Zealand
3	14	MUSICA DEL ECUADOR, HCJB
3	13	SATURDAY FROM STOCKHOLM, Radio Sweden
3	12	PASSPORT, HCJB (Ecuador)
3	12	P.O. BOX 4559, Radio RSA (South Africa)
4	11	FOUR CORNERS, Radio Australia
3	11	MAILBAG, Radio Sweden
3	11	SCIENCE DIGEST, Voice of America
3	10	JOIN GEORGE, Radio Prague
3	9	ASIAN NEWS, Radio Japan
3	9	ISSUES IN THE NEWS, Voice of America

*WRNO's WORLD OF RADIO did not come on the air until after the survey period had begun.

Favorite Broadcasters. "List up to five of your favorite shortwave broadcasters, that is, persons who are heard on shortwave broadcast stations. List in order of preference."

N	1	2	3	4	5	T	
55	26	13	11	2	3	222	Ian McFarland, R Canada
37	16	17	3	6	5	174	Jonathan Marks, R Neth
28	6	9	7	2	4	95	Glenn Hauser, WRNO, RCI
17	3	3	4	4	3	50	Margaret Howard, BBC
15	4	1	4	3	3	45	Alistair Cooke, BBC
11	2	3	2	3	1	35	Tom Meyer, R Netherlands
13	0	2	5	2	4	31	Joe Adamov, R Moscow
13	1	1	3	4	4	30	Vladimir Pozner, R Moscow
7	3	1	3	0	0	28	David Monson, Belgian R
8	0	1	3	2	2	19	The Two Bobs, Swiss R
6	0	2	1	3	0	17	Roger Stubbe, HCJB
5	0	3	1	1	0	17	Alan Maitland, Canadian BC
7	1	0	1	2	3	15	Larry Wayne, Deutsche W.
5	1	0	3	0	1	15	Gordon Redding, R Canada
6	0	1	1	2	2	13	Gerard Rejskind, R Canada
5	1	1	0	1	2	13	Willis Conover, VOA
3	2	0	1	0	0	13	Paddy Feeney, BBC
4	1	0	2	0	1	12	Mary Adams, R Australia
4	0	2	1	0	1	12	Elizabeth Gray, CBC
3	0	3	0	0	0	12	Paul Sufrin, Swiss R Intl
3	1	1	0	1	0	11	Barbara Frum, CBC
3	1	0	2	0	0	11	Jerry Cowan, R Netherlands
4	0	0	1	2	1	8	Elizabeth Blaine, Austrian
3	0	0	2	1	0	8	Anatol Goldberg, BBC
3	0	1	0	1	1	7	George Wood, R Sweden Intl
3	0	0	0	1	2	4	Larry Magne, R Canada Intl

General Comments About Programming. Participants were invited to write their general comments about shortwave broadcast programming. Replies covered a wide variety of topics, but a few notable trends were evident. Eleven persons indicated a desire to hear more music of the station's own country; most specified folk or ethnic music. Many also specified Western contemporary music, amply available from North American commercial stations, as something to be avoided on shortwave. This sentiment for local music and against pop music was also prominent in the 1981 RIB Survey.

Ten respondents' comments dealt with style of presentation and production values. The concensus favored a move towards less formal and more personable presentation. "...Margaret Howard, Alistair Cooke, and the letter readers from Canada come across like real people, but most of the regular announcers on shortwave are very two-dimensional." "Let's have some laughter, some response. Two announcers make for a good conversation and a good program, e.g. P.O. BOX 4559." "...disturbing that some recognized European stations, rather than continuing to innovate, are 'resting on their laurels' and stagnating. Radio Sweden is a case in point - same old thing every week, every day. Also, I see Swiss Radio International falling into this in a big way." "Not much original programming; everyone copies each other's style." "I find Radio Canada International to be grossly overrated. Except for the programs on the weekend, I find their output to be dull, and the engineering mishaps are very annoying." "NHK Radio Japan has five-minute long commentaries by a person who can't speak English well. The commentaries are far too long for easy listening and retention, and international broadcasting is no place to practice one's English." "Foreign broadcasters should not be American and talk with perfect American English accents. DW is notorious for this." "Broadcasters such as Norway, Austria, and Finland seem to maximize their potential within the limited time they have available and provide a genuine service that usually surpasses the slick and superficial offerings of the other services - DW, R. Australia, and R. Netherlands that seem more intent on sound and surface than on content."

Observations. The results of the 1982 RIB Survey generally confirm the findings of the 1981 Survey. From these two studies, a few major points can be made. First, the overwhelming popularity of the DX/SWL programs is noteworthy. It suggests that North American shortwave listeners have as much, or more, interest in the medium as they do in the messages. Similar to the DX/SWL programs are the various listener-participation offerings, such as LETTERBOX, SHORTWAVE FEEDBACK, and MOSCOW MAILBAG. These programs, also very popular, recognize the listener as an active participant in the communication process of international radio. The DX/SWL and listener participation programs seem to account, to a large extent, for the overall popularity of their respective stations.

Second, the BBC World Service and Canadian Broadcasting Corporation domestic relays dominate the news and news feature listening of the sample. The most significant "outside" competition comes from the moderately-successful DATELINE on Swiss Radio International. The "mainstream" current affairs output of the other major, and minor, Western stations does not seem to be retaining sizeable listenership. This phenomenon is exemplified by the poor showings of Radio Netherland's REPORT and the weekday "magazines" of Deutsche Welle and Radio Canada International. This may be the most important finding of the two surveys; the Western international broadcast organizations might consider fundamental assessments of their audience potential and programming missions.

Third, the communist international broadcast stations, which devote considerable effort transmitting to North America, appear to lack a significant following among members of this sample. The exception is MOSCOW MAILBAG, which stylistically is an exception to the great majority of Radio Moscow and other communist programming. The only other programs from communist countries on the program preference list are Vladimir Pozner's DAILY TALK and Radio Prague's JOIN GEORGE.

Fourth, it is ironic that there was considerable clamoring for local folk/ethnic programming, but at the same time music programming did not figure highly in the program-preference list. This might be due to the fact that there are few international broadcast programs devoted to folk/ethnic music. Most of the current offerings of this type tend to be brief and transient, not allowing the audience time to settle down and enjoy. The logical prescription is a more lengthy (at least 25 to 30 minutes) and regularly-scheduled local music program, with comments interspersed by a personable host and a reasonable amount of audience participation. This is good radio and a good international experience.

Many thanks to all who participated in the 1982 RIB Listener Survey.

JUNE RIB COVER QUIZ (gh) At presstime, about 11 entries had been received, 6 of which were correct. I considered giving a hint that this was a station broadcasting in English to North America, but this proved not to be necessary. It was not a QSL, by the way, but the cover of the program schedule from the Voice of Yerevan, Armenia--the first one I had seen in all these years, tnx to Al Quaglieri. The contents were much less interesting, with outdated/inaccurate information--just like on their schedule announcements--and little of it in English. Let's see what the correct entries had to say: (John G O'Connell III, Easley SC): With Mount Ararat, great and little from the northern view to the southwest. Armenians call their country Hayastan (the land of the Hayq). (Sheldon Dunham, Jr., Mechanicsville VA, W4OEL): I don't collect QSLs but that has to be Mt Ararat, I think! I did ask for help and was told be a colleague Greek professor that it was not Armenian, but I went to check Britannica and found Armenian alphabet which sure seems to be what this is. gh: I was surprised that some people recognized the mountain! I might have recognized the language, but never the mountain. (Kevin Kelly, Verona NJ): Here is how I know: page 261 of the 1981 WRTVH is a VOA ad listing all 39 VOA languages in both English and the given language. Thus I had matched up three of the letters on the RIB cover with the word for Armenian. I would be interested in knowing how others figured it out. (Ed Allen, Baltimore MD): I was only able to decipher the word "Yerevan," but that's as good an answer as any. What the heck, I'm not a linguist. I'm more at home with the language of their overlords. You wanted to see how many of us have Yerevan QSLs, didn't you? Ralph Houseman, Bridgewater MA, and William Dang, Calgary Alta also identified Yerevan correctly, but didn't say how. Now for some of the wrong guesses: Two people picked Voice of Turkey, which is mighty close for the mountain, but not for the language as Turkish uses the Roman alphabet; one thought the letters included "TRT". Another close miss was for Tbilisi, Georgia, based on the mountains, the circles being a favorite Soviet symbol, and the print looking almost like Russian (In fact, Cyrillic, Armenian, and Georgian alphabets are all quite different and unrelated, I think--Armenian is usually seen in italic script, by the way, which this was not). Another guess was for National Radio of Laos, from someone who no doubt realized that Lao does have a distinctive alphabet (similar to Thai). And there were two guesses for Radio Nepal, because of the mountains, and because there had been a report recently of a DXer visiting that station. Good reasoning, but wrong in this case. Thanks to everyone who participated and kudos to the winners; we've all learned something from this exercise. Speaking of quizzes, at presstime not a single entry had been received for the WORLD OF RADIO anthem quiz; too difficult, no doubt, but better than being too easy!

A LIP EXAMINATION

by Paul A Gilster, Raleigh NC

Here are some thoughts on RIB and international broadcasting in general. They come from a multi-year subscriber and long-time shortwave enthusiast who is concerned about recent trends in the field, and whose concerns, I suspect, are not typical of the RIB readership.

LISTENER INSIGHTS on PROGRAMMING offers the best base from which to begin because it voices so emphatically the concerns of its contributors, most of whom seem to do a lot of shortwave listening. I am hesitant, however, to suggest that these comments are in any way representative of the shortwave audience in general (as I am sure you would be the first to acknowledge.) Those who contribute to INSIGHTS are the genuine enthusiasts, for whom shortwave forms a vital and rewarding hobby. This should be kept in mind when any consensus begins to form in the pages of the magazine. Enthusiasms, like delusions, tend to be self-perpetuating, and as much susceptible to mass psychology as (dare one say it?) propaganda.

Let's take a look at some of these enthusiasms and try to deal with them objectively. I would like to begin with the notion that the shortwave listener is better informed on world affairs than the non-listener. In many cases, this may be true. Yet after twenty years of prowling the shortwave bands (and loving it, by the way), I cannot honestly say that SW has even remotely lived up to its potential to inform and educate. No one is quicker than myself to defend the medium against the objections of the non-listener, but when I need hard news fast, where do I turn? To local news sources. The day President Sadat was shot I was to be found monitoring CBS television. It isn't, folks, that SW does not deliver one heck of a lot of information; it's just that America has a first rate system of news dissemination that is hard to top (the only equal being, of course, the BBC). I can see going to SW for analysis after the event (and monitored, on the aforementioned day, a subdued, stunned eulogy to President Sadat on Radio Cairo), but for immediate detail, shortwave is not the place to go.

It might be argued that it is not shortwave's function to provide the news as it breaks as much as it is to analyze it, and there is some truth in this. But contributors to INSIGHTS overvalue this contribution. How many BBCs are there, as opposed to stations of the ilk of Radio Pyongyang, Radio Tirana, Radio Moscow? Does Radio Budapest offer much by way of thoughtful analysis of the world scene? How many stations do?

This is not to say that there are not excellent commentaries on the shortwave bands, but that listeners frequently overrate those of lesser quality. The fact that something can be heard only on SW does not imply anything about its value. Details of crop production in, say, Bulgaria, may be hard to track down elsewhere, but surely an individual has some obligation to ask what information he truly needs to know about. Let's face it: the major news stories are covered by local media quite well indeed. Add BBC and one or two other major outlets (RCI, Deutsche Welle, perhaps) and you have an extraordinarily balanced view of what is going on in the world. I might point out that a good newspaper is similarly worth devoting some time to.

It is, I fear, the regrettable truth that the airwaves are filled with an almost miraculous amount of poor programming. I am not forgetting that there are good reasons for listening, however. Most of BBC's work, VOA, RCI, BRT, good snatches of Radio Australia (only some of the time!), Austria, Norway -- obviously the list of specifics could go on, and mention hasn't even been made yet of the fine indigenous music of many areas in the tropical bands, or relays of domestic programming and news such as that provided by my all-time favorite Radio New Zealand. But I concentrate for the moment on the poor programming because of a very peculiar trend I see over and over again in LIP. It is foisted off by relatively few individuals, but it has its ability to shape opinion, to propagandize, and I for one strongly object to it. It is the tendency to assume that the middle ground is always the best, that relativism rules all, that truth is by nature democratically determined.

Since President Sadat has, as I write this, only recently been buried, the terrible news of his death should perhaps serve as an example. If past practices hold, we should soon see in the pages of LIP, some listeners' avid description of his night spent listening to Radio Baghdad or some similar station, and his account of how their position on the Middle East isn't really so extreme if you just <u>listen</u> to them. The word "listen" is usually underlined, meaning, I suppose, 'no one really listens but me.' Maybe, the writer/listener will muse, Sadat really <u>was</u> an obstacle to peace. Or, at least one should <u>understand</u> the glee, the shots fired into the air in triumph in Beirut when word of Sadat's death arrived. After all, just think how much the Palestinians have suffered!

Get the idea? It's easy. Take an event which Americans tend to react to in one way, then listen to the other side. Report on how reasonable they really are. Let it be known that those who, like yourself, really are open-minded will naturally agree with you. Imply that those who don't, lack the requisite broad-mindedness, the necessary liberality that you achieve by believing what you are told by whatever station you wish to identify with. We've already been through this in the pages of RIB with Iran. We've heard it used to knock VOA in favor of Radio Tirana (!) Examples proliferate and are too tiresome to repeat.

It is this tendency towards self-congratulation that is turning LIP into something very dispensable indeed. RIB should not be the diary of each person who wants to pat himself on the back. I do not listen to shortwave to prove to an audience how open-minded I am. In any case, shortwave provides precious little opportunity to be open-minded.

My twenty years in front of the set have taught me that one has to look hard to find worthwhile programming unless one sticks with a few proven stations. I enjoy the hunt, however, so I do look for the hidden gems: Port Moresby in with local news and ads on a frosty October morning here, beautiful island music from Papeete, hard African rhythms from all over that continent. Oh, the good stuff's there, all right, but most of it isn't in the commentaries that are supposedly making us all so well-informed. Shortwave may be an ego trip for some but it is hardly the educational experience it ought to be. My local FM classical station handles that infinitely better (and carries BBC news, by the way!)

May I, therefore, make a suggestion? RIB has reached the stage where serious growth is obviously in the offing. I would recommend the reduction of LIP to a letter column of no more than one page in length, with any valuable information on programming from these letters continuing to be compiled in the valuable SHOWS WE LIKE section. By all means continue with London Calling if possible, and the various newspaper clippings. This listener, however, would rather see RIB reduced in size than continue to serve as a clearing house for the blatherings of a few very tiresome individuals. May I also point out that some time ago you ostensibly decided to forego explicit political commentary in RIB? There is ample reason for enforcing this policy. I would be interested to see if there are readers who agree with me.

"MIRROR, MIRROR, ON THE WALL..."

by Terry Bowden, Toronto Ont

I was amused by Kraig Krist's amazement that RBI actually does what it says--gets its news from wire services. He thought this was "a lot of BS" at first. This to me is indicative of a certain level of self-involvement and self-righteous group delusion which we Westerners fall victim to--it's also a barrier to any real knowledge of the world. If I had been asked in my first months as an SWL to compare Moscow broadcasts to the West's, I would have said, "Well, the Soviet state is supreme, so its news is largely propaganda. Moscow lies; we tell the truth." Almost any SWL would respond similarly. But listen! Listen carefully, see if you can spot any lies. Pay attention. They know we can check the data, and they are very careful. OK, you say, but then, what goes on here? Why do we perceive their broadcasts as untrue? Pontius Pilate asked "What is truth", and that's the question we should be asking.

You can view SWLing as a meditative technology, i.e. a horoscope, a mandala, a mantra or a dance. The purpose of these practices is to get you to look within for answers. David Newkirk is trying to get at this also, in IT CAME FROM A RADIO. What does SWLing reveal about the SWL, to the SWL? To the casual listener, things are simple. All black and white -- we're the good guys, Communist and/or rightwing regimes are dishonest, not at all to be trusted. But this harsh illumination obscures the reality. It's not a case of a pure, clean, moral "Us" vs a sinister "Them". It's more a case of two mirrors facing each other and the phenomenon of infinite regression then apparent to the observer, who himself of course is inseparable from that which is being observed. No regression is infinite--but it leads to a vanishing point. This is, naturally, the point of perspective, located deep in the consciousness of the listener.

Why would RBI lie? There is enough damning information about our society produced by Western media to keep them in propaganda ammunition forever; that's the irony and the paradox of our freedom. If we cease to criticize ourselves, which benefits "the enemy" we are lost. Then why is their "truth" different from our "truth"? The answer is quite simple.

They were raised in a different sociocultural reality with a different set of values. We should not assume that everyone in the world wants to join the Moral Majority or have an electric toothbrush. One man's freedom is another man's slavery. Individualism is often regarded as anarchy -- in fact, it often works out that way, too. So we should listen to broadcasts with an open mind, knowing how much of what we believe we hear is merely our own feelings being injected into our perceptions. And then we should consider what we hear, rationally--not emotionally. It is always of interest to me to hear Tirana, Pyongyang, Libya, Iran, Argentina, etc., precisely those broadcasters that take all the flak in RIB, because they are really quite unique. Radio Korea is an average 3rd-world broadcaster. But Pyongyang takes us back into a very ancient kind of social religion. Its music is hauntingly beautiful, too. If its people hated Sungism so much, they'd overthrow him. Seoul's leadership is not much different. Neither country remotely resembles a democracy. The same approach should be used re Tirana. And you've got to have some admiration for Hoxha--he stands up to everybody. There is something to be learned about Albania from listening; the Albanian people, like every other people, are important, and finally, it is quite revealing to know what it is they want you to think. /more/

You will never know "the truth", but you can learn the truth about yourself by studying your reaction to the truths believed in by others. And you might learn something about the world and about communicating to boot!

SWLing on the ROAD

by Kathleen Lynch

It was last year that notes about shortwave converters for car radios began to make a flap, and I began to feel the itch. There's something about the prospect of a thousand mile ride in a tin box equipped with AM radio only that---what can I say? First, it brought out the consumer in me. I clipped Blaupunkt ads and taped them alluringly around my husband's ham shack. I hung over the MFJ converter displays at hamfests. I read every printed comment about them, undiscouraged by remarks about the limited joys of VOA and AFRTS. That is clear improvement when the most popular MW format is country/western. A little Mickey Gilley goes a long way, but not a thousand miles.

Spring vacation brought the promised trip to D.C. with my father-in-law, whose elegant car suffered silently the indignities we heaped upon it. Not only did we pile the seats with armloads of radio catalogs, schedules, and back issues of amateur magazines to while away the turnpike hours; we persuaded Squire (the f-i-l) to take along his Panasonic RF-2800, which we equipped with multiple earphones for greater family harmony; but worst of all, we experimented with antenna arrays. Scientific conclusion: at 55 mph, light plastic-coated copper wire from Radio Shack will stream out behind the car at rear deck level for about 12 feet from the front window. Aesthetic conclusion: we won't mention that. Not even Squire mentioned that.

Scientific conclusions two and three were that a battery-op RF-2800, while fun to play with, lacked both sensitivity and stability; and that the unlovely wire was not long enough to do well on the desirable frequencies. Besides, reeling in that dangling wire at every tollbooth was a messy nuisance on a rainy evening. The experiment beat Mickey Gilley, but not by much. Frankly, it was the pleasure of experimenting, not the quality of the reception, that beguiled the hours.

When summer vacation arrived, I announced with sweet decisiveness that the car WOULD have wired-in SW before we crossed the Kittery bridge heading south from Maine for my mother's home in Florida. Equally firmly, my husband Terry replied that any radio making the trip with us was one which had already been paid for. So it came about that Terry installed our DX 160 in a jury-rigged bracket under the dash, wired into the former cigar lighter, with the outboard speaker perched on the ledge over the dash.

The antenna was the real (reel?) problem. No more poking the sleeper in the right-hand seat to wake up and haul in! However, our Buick has only one of those nasty imbedded-in-glass antennas, which may foil vandals, but do not even do well on MW. The solution we found for the duration of that trip was a fiberglass rod from a bicycle flag wedged into a magnetic mount cannibalized from an old CB antenna and wound with an appropriate length of the same plastic-coated wire which formerly floated out the window. We tried various caps for the end of it, but none would take highway speed. We were colorful, if slightly tacky, with our beige car flying a red pole wrapped in greenclad wire.

Ah, but the difference! Even in the daytime, instead of Gilley-and-Willie, we heard Russian trawlers, ham chatter, baseball games, every evangelical broadcaster who ever hit the airwaves -- and one afternoon in North Carolina, an hour's worth of Radio Jamahiriya with the cheerleaders and the Qaddafi Booster Club. In the evenings, as we headed for a guaranteed reservation in a town we hoped we could find, we did even better, with most of the usual strong stations: Netherlands, HCJB, DW, RCI -- but, disappointingly, no decent reception of the BBC. The best reception was from Spanish Foreign Radio, which was good at every point along the East Coast where we tried it.

The DX-160 has gone back to the classroom where it lives for lunch-hour use by young DXers and SWLs. When summer returns, I will persuade Terry to reinstall the bracket, the piles of schedules, and -- if we can't find something more elegant at a hamfest -- the red antenna pole! Now, has anyone a suggestion for 12-volt outboard digital readout? Or perhaps I should start clipping Kenwood ads and taping them up.

IS THE U.S. GUILTY OF JAMMING?

(R Horvitz, RI) While reading through some 1977 hearings on reorganization of US external information programs (USIA→ICA), I came across a revelation that was amazing news to me, though maybe some older RIBbers already knew it: the US deliberately and persistently interfered with (some said jammed) Radio Moscow's Russian-language long-wave service for at least a decade.

I first encountered this assertion in testimony before the House Subcom on Internat'l Operations by Paul R. Bartlett, former head of WNYW, on 6/22/77. Speaking more in nostalgia than in

accusation, he referred to "a million-watt VOA transmitter owned by the USIA which now stands silent and idle 'mothballed' near Munich. You spoke of this transmitter 6 years ago, Mr. Chairman /Dante Fascell/, when you told the House, 'In addition there is the American megawatt transmitter in Munich with the long wave frequency potential of becoming one of the foremost communicators in Europe, whose sporadic, lovely function appears to be jamming of Soviet messages to its own people and neighbors.' This big megawatt transmitter is no longer used as a jammer..."

I wasn't able to find Fascell's earlier statement, but I did find an extended discussion of the LW operation in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings on "Public Financing of RFE & RL", 5/24/71 (shelved in gov't doc depositories as Y4.F76/2:R11). Discussion seems to have been sparked by this front-page article in the 11/16/70 Washington Post by Marilyn Berger:

"The Voice of America has resumed prime-time broadcasting on Radio Moscow's assigned long-wave frequency in a renewed 'jamming' war. The use of the frequency of 173 kHz interferes with Radio Moscow's signals to Eastern Europe... USIA officials said the United States resumed using the frequency Aug. 21, 1969, one year to the day after the Soviet Union resumed jamming the Voice of America at the time the Soviets invaded Czechoslovakia. The decision to resume use of frequency 173 after a more than 5-year hiatus was made under Frank Shakespeare, head of the USIA, the VOA's parent agency... USIA officials, however, said the decision to use frequency 173 was an institutional one and not attributable to Shakespeare's personal views... About a month ago, the USIA official said, there was an exchange of letters in which the US proposed talks and offered specifically to turn off 173 if the Russians ceased jamming. The official said the Russians sent back a brusque note in which they declared jamming to be an internal Soviet matter but they would expect the US to stop using frequency 173... /S/ources say Radio Moscow uses the frequency primarily for domestic Russian programming... Interference with the Russian signal, these sources said, occurs mostly outside the Soviet Union, especially in central Poland. This means that in some areas of Eastern Europe, listeners who would normally receive Radio Moscow no longer can. VOA officials concede that their broadcasts do not reach many Russians within the Soviet Union. Independent radio experts do not hesitate to call the US use of 173 a jamming operation. They say that although both Radio Moscow and the VOA would be received clearly in their immediate so-called 'A' areas, it is impossible to put 2 /long-wave/ signals on one frequency intentionally without jamming. Informed sources said the VOA uses frequency 173 for prime-time broadcasts a total of 6 hrs a day, 2 in Russian and 4 in English. The powerful one-million-watt transmitter with an omni-directional antenna, informed sources said, could reach from the Urals to Ireland and as far south as North Africa if it were not in competition with Radio Moscow's 500-kw transmitter... VOA officials generally deny any jamming activities, per se. The argument has been made that since Germany was not a party to the Copenhagen Convention /in 1948, which protected the USSR's right to use 173 kHz/, VOA could use that frequency in transmitting from Germany. Independent radio experts felt, however, that unauthorized use of an assigned frequency disrupts the worldwide allocation system."

The State Dept. sent the Committee an explanation: "...Here are the facts on the 173 kc transmitter. It was first put on the air in 1953 to overcome jamming in Eastern Europe and enable VOA to reach the peoples of Eastern Europe. It interferes with Soviet broadcasts to those same peoples on that frequency, but does not, of course, affect the numerous other frequencies used by the Soviets to reach that same audience. In legal terms, while the Copenhagen Convention assigned this frequency to the USSR, that Convention does not apply to Germany nor is the US itself a member thereof. Nonetheless, the US has stood ready from the beginning to terminate broadcasts from this facility as soon as the Soviets cease their practice of jamming international foreign broadcasts to the USSR which is a clear violation of the principles of international broadcasting. In fact, in 1962 when the Soviet Union ceased jamming VOA, the Munich transmitter was silenced. In 1968 massive jamming by the USSR was revived simultaneously with the invasion of Czechoslovakia. The US, after a year of futile diplomatic efforts to persuade the Soviets to once again cease jamming VOA, reluctantly reactivated the Munich transmitter... The Soviets have rebuffed each diplomatic initiative to this end and refused to even discuss the question. Thus while VOA interference with Radio Moscow is not illegal, the US is ready to cease broadcasting on 173 kc frequency at a moment's notice as part of a US-Soviet effort to expand rather than prevent free flow of information between the American and Soviet peoples. Meanwhile the station reaches hundreds of thousands of listeners in the Russian language (including Soviet Armed Forces) who are stationed in Eastern Europe and East Germany, and Eastern Europeans in the English language. Thereby it partially compensates for the effects of Soviet jamming of VOA and other Western broadcasts."

However, the Committee on Foreign Relations heard testimony claiming that the LW b'casts were not ordinary VOA fare, but "a very, very sophisticated type of jamming. I say this with first-hand knowledge because I visited the station." Speaking is Paul R. Bartlett, once again: "...I think there has been a change in the schedule recently. I do not know what it is now, but last

summer they put on English and Russian, and during the Russian portion of the broadcasts they would transmit maybe 5, 6, 7, 10 minutes in Russian and then they would suddenly throw in at random odd English sentences that just seemed to be pulled out of a tape and thrown into this, and so the impression to anyone receiving interference via that station thinks well, there must be something wrong with the radio tonight, it just is not coming in too clear." The statement by the State Dept. spoke of the b'casts only as normal VOA programming, and did not respond to Bartlett's charge of deception.

In his 1977 testimony, Bartlett described the then-current status of the then-silent transmitter: "We do have what some call a 'moral right' to share one long wave channel with the Soviets, Italy, Iceland and Morocco provided we operate the Munich plant at half power by day and one quarter power at night, and build a new antenna. Even this opportunity may not be available long because our own government has had preliminary talks with German authorities which contemplated letting German broadcasters use the big USIA Munich transmitter much of the time."

I don't know what the status of the facility is today. But if it's still (potentially) functional, I wouldn't be surprised if the Reagan administration has thought of reviving it. Frank Shakespeare is Reagan's nominee as head of the BIB; the 2nd anniversary of the resumption of Soviet jamming of VOA, BBC & DW is coming up this August 20th; the LW signal is particularly effective in central Poland; with the Deutschmark weak and the VOA well-heeled, money would seem to be no problem. Will the US give up its posture of moral purity on the jamming issue to press the competition for the "hearts and minds" of Eastern Europe? Should we?

JAMMING AND BROADCASTING AROUND POLAND

POLAND (Neue Zuercher Zeitung, Zurich, 16 Jan 82, trans. in the East Europe Report: Political, Sociological & Military Affairs #1971 via R Horvitz) /VOA & BBC/ along with Deutsche Welle and Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, have complained about the total jamming of their Russian programs since the summer of 1980. That particular move had no doubt been carefully planned and was introduced in one fell swoop. The latest measures, on the other hand, were introduced step by step which seems to indicate a degree of improvisation. It started when some VOA broadcasts were jammed intermittently on 28 December /1981/. 3 days later, systematic jamming began. Although VOA expanded its Polish broadcasts threefold to 5 hours a day at New Year's, all frequencies were already being jammed on 2 January. BBC, too, added to its Polish broadcasts. Jamming started a few days later on a frequency-by-frequency basis until by 4 January all broadcasts were affected.

Trackings indicate beyond the shadow of a doubt that all jammers are located in the Soviet Union--one in the Ukraine near Smolensk and the other in the Kaliningrad area... The jammers transmit heavily overmodulated signals. In the past, jamming was restricted to transmitting the second Soviet all-union program "Mayak" or machine noises and howling sirens. But now, special "programs" in the FM mode are transmitted via amplitude modulation /sic/. Most of these programs consist of American pop music of the forties or tape loops with brief spoken texts.

One way to counter these activities was to change frequencies rapidly; but this called for the listener in the target area to switch frequencies as well. But modern jammers can "follow along" in just a few seconds and periodic checks by Western broadcasters prove that the Soviet Union has all frequencies under constant surveillance and reacts in each instance. A more effective antidote is to put the jammers "on a starvation diet" by coordinating program schedules internationally and operating on as many frequencies as possible until the jammer's potential is exhausted and at least one frequency gets through unjammed. This technique is known as "barrage broadcasting." In the Polish case, it soon became clear that the Soviet Union did not have sufficient reserves at its disposal and was forced to "transfer" transmitters jamming the Czech broadcasts of RFE. During the past few days, however, this shortfall was made up for by activating military transmitters.

...VOA broadcasts to Poland from Wooferton, England (using BBC facilities), from Kavala, Greece and from Tangiers in Morocco... The VOA's Munich shortwave transmitter also broadcasts Polish programs; but it is the medium wave transmitter in Munich that is being used most of all which the jammers can do nothing about and which can be heard at times throughout Poland after dark. BBC broadcasts to Poland mostly from Wooferton; only in the late afternoon is the Cyprus relay station used on one frequency. London takes advantage above all of the power shortage in Poland. Polish radio has been assigned the 207 m frequency to the 2000-kW transmitter at Konstantynov and the 200 kHz frequency to the 200-kW facility in Warsaw, both on long-wave. This latter frequency is also being used by the BBC domestic service's "Radio 4" and by the World Service during the early morning hours. To save energy, Warsaw had to reduce transmissions on this frequency some time ago and has now had to shut them down altogether. Stations in Moscow

and Leningrad, also operating on 200 kHz cannot compete with the 400-kW signal from Droitwich which leaves English-speaking Poles with access to Western information sources as long as Moscow does not decide to jam the Warsaw frequency, too.

Polish ham radio operators (who have been prohibited from broadcasting since the imposition of martial law) and dedicated shortwave listeners have found another way out. Outside regular programming, VOA Polish programs are broadcast in single sideband transmissions from Greenville, North Carolina to European and African relay stations for re-transmission. Those who have the technical know-how can receive these feeds with excellent quality... In this connection, one should not forget that the operation of jamming transmitter systems is extremely costly. Estimates are that Moscow spends as much money on their upkeep alone as on its entire domestic broadcast operation which after all spans 14 time zones.

...all /Polish/ regional radio stations were closed down on 13 December and all staff members were sent on furlough; the national radio programs were reduced to one as were the 2 television channels; the pop music broadcasts of the small boy scout /Pathfinders/ station were terminated --but the external service "Radio Polonia"...frequencies were not used at all, which "Radio Canada International", VOA and other broadcasters soon discovered. "Radio Polonia" did not go back on the air until 22 December and has been broadcasting a stopgap program in German, English and Polish since... When the news blackout was relaxed the jamming activities began immediately. From the first day on, the Polish people could thus not be influenced by news from the outside.

For decades now, producers and consumers on both sides of the iron curtain have lived with the reality that different social orders generate different forms of media news coverage. But the massive use of jamming against the "hate propaganda" of whatever the other side, was seeming to decline in recent years. Most of all the Soviet Union was at pains to convey the impression in the aftermath of the Helsinki Conference that the methods of the Cold War were gone and forgotten--while setting up a more perfect jamming network in great secrecy just in case. It was probably no easy matter for the Kremlin bosses to divulge the existence of this jamming network concurrently with the Madrid followup session. But the aftereffects of the invasion of Afghanistan on Western news coverage and on the mood inside the Soviet Union itself led to the system's being activated prematurely in July 1980. And the Warsaw military leaders are now profiting from its reserve capacities.

(Col. W. Zielinski, Zolnierz Wolnosci, Warsaw, 16-17 Jan 82, trans. in FBIS Daily Report--East Europe, 22 Jan 82 via R Horvitz) 'On Subversive Wavebands' ...From the most recent information provided by various Western station such as Radio Free Europe, BBC, the French station RFI and VOA, which engage in more or less subversive activities, it is obvious that the "great coordinator" of their work has overlooked something...A few examples: On 10 January a representative of Radio Free Europe, who was billed as a person with the "closest links with the intelligence service," dramatically shouted about the beating and torturing of the people in "Poland, which has been transformed into one large camp of forced labor." On the same day at almost the same hour the neighboring and related BBC station in Great Britain beamed a program which stated: "It is only now that correspondents are able to tell the truth from falsehoods. Some reports on tortures and inhuman conditions under which the internees are kept have proved to be baseless or exaggerated, and we should only be pleased with this. At the same time, it is a fact that tragic events have taken place in a number of localities and that Radom continues to be cut off..."

Radom inhabitants are certainly astonished about their being "cut off", but they must understand that it is not easy for BBC to admit its own lies and that something has to be left in to "save face"...

This "lapse" along the Radio Free Europe--BBC axis is accidental, however. The coordination and central management of the work of all Western stations broadcasting in Polish is obvious, although each station has its own way of doing so. For example, whereas BBC tries above all to manipulate information in a tendentious way, Radio Free Europe restricts information and brashly uses commentaries, discussions and so on, which are rife with impudent lies dipped in the emotional juice of moderators or commentators, who do not make any secret of their hatred of Poland and socialism. The French RFI broadcasts similar lies, but, as is the wont of the French, these lies are served "in white gloves and with polished elegance", which means that the foreign sources of information are always cited... On the other hand, the VOA has most recently referred most frequently to the various Polish publications abroad, citing exclusively critical statements and commentaries on the situation in Poland.

For some time now the radio stations in question have adopted a uniform system of propaganda-subversive actions to influence the Polish community. Above all, since mid-December they have launched a general attack against the Military Council of National Salvation and its individual members. At the same time, they have promoted subversive and instruction activity in the style of "how workforces continue to oppose military dictatorship"...

At the same time, the stations in question seek to deny or to downplay the facts and proofs

that attest to the final preparations of the Solidarity extremists to take over power by a coup. The Solidarity activists abroad are most often used for this purpose...

It should be stated that Radio Free Europe has generally retained the old methods--just slightly changing them to fit the present times--of its subversive activities. What is new, however, is the coordinated anti-Polish and antisocialist campaign of all the subversive stations, which have been joined by Radio France International (RFI).

(Trybuna Ludu, Warsaw, 20 Jan 82, trans. in FBIS Daily Report, 28 Jan, via R Horvitz) ...There is no doubt that many antistate actions by extremist forces are internally inspired by well-known Western centers of psychological war. Let me give a few recent examples. On 15 January an appeal was broadcast on Radio Free Europe in Munich (its connections with US intelligence are well known) and repeated several times calling on people to form an underground front of social resistance in Poland! This instruction of a characteristically conspiratorial and subversive nature was camoflaged by information stating that what was meant was to send to Poland some sort of leaflet allegedly circulating "around Warsaw". /as published/ Indeed the Radio Free Europe program did contain detailed instructions on how to organize such a "resistance movement". It described in conspiratorial and subversive jargon how to form "resistance groups", how to organize an information network, whom to enlist, how to distribute illegal publications, resulting in a "centrally administered underground state"!...

They do not stop there. They have their ambitions and plans. Radio Free Europe recently broadcast a message to Solidarity members who remained in the country. This message is a 32-point "instruction" on what forms of resistance the union's members should take, in what way they should demolish order and social discipline and shatter all hope for a quicker stabilization of life.

(RH:) JPRS's East Europe Report: Political, Soc. & Military Affairs #1976 carried a translation of "Order dated December 12, 1981 on Carrying Out the Regulations of the Decree on Martial Law in the Area of Communications". Quick summary of the radio section: "The operation of communications equipment in the following areas is halted: 1) regular international radio communication, 2) all circuits and radio wire and radio link paths in international relations, including border communications, /and/ in the uniform State telecommunication network, implemented outside the PPTiT exchange in Warsaw... /These regulations/ do not pertain to communications equipment of the armed forces and the ministries of internal affairs and foreign affairs... Radio-communication and radio-telephone equipment...may be used by organizational units of the State administration and national economy for official purposes only." The Minister of Internal Affairs may propose the disconnection of specific groups and individuals from naval radio, land mobile and fixed networks, as well as telex and telephone service. "A ban is introduced on installing and using amateur and experimental radio transmitting and transmitting-receiving equipment." All permits previously issued for private and club radio stations are invalidated. Such permits must be returned to the state organ which issued it, "at the same time they turn this equipment in for deposit," that is, within 48 hours of the martial law decree. This equipment must be turned in disabled and disassembled to "ensure that the radio equipment in their possession cannot be started up and used by other persons." Use of the equipment constitutes a misdemeanor or a crime "and may result in an adjudgment of forfeiture of the radio equipment... Should the radio equipment not be turned in for deposit at the designated time and place, this equipment will be removed and turned in for deposit by the organs of the Citizens' Militia at the proposal of the appropriate local inspector (Chief Inspector) of the State Radio Inspectorate..."

(NRC Handelsblad, Rotterdam, 16 Dec 81, trans. in East Europe Report #1973 via R Horvitz) An Amsterdam radio ham is picking up Polish colleagues who are reporting widespread uprisings in various parts of Poland against the Army. In the most recent communication of this sort a Polish radio ham made an appeal for medications, antibiotics and bandages to be sent... Some radio hams in Poland have been arrested, or so they claim themselves, on the instructions of the Russian radio monitoring service (radiocontroledienst)... The first contacts came early Sunday morning /13 Dec/. Communication is on short wave frequencies, in Morse code, and outside the ham waveband, in order to make tracing difficult. The Polish hams broadcast SOS signals and reported comprehensive troop movements, martial law and demonstrations in named towns. Later in the morning they were reporting attacks on food transport and shops. Later there was talk of real uprisings against the Army in some cities. The Polish hams fear for their lives. One described how he was sitting in the woods with two helpers each holding a 20-meter antenna wire. The small transmitter had a capacity of around 3 kilowatts. In the evening one of the Poles reported that another had been picked up. This information also seemed to be known to two other hams; later two further arrests were reported. One of the Poles said: "I am running out of power. So I cannot live any more. We want peace. What should I do?"...

EQUIPMENT FORUM

I C F - 2 0 0 1 (Joseph M Szulik, Altoona PA) Regarding the anonymous concern in May RIB about the over-voltage condition, he or she may not have had to worry. Out of curiosity, I measured the voltage coming from the supplied power adaptor for my own ICF-2001, with a reliable voltmeter, and it indicated over 5 volts. Let me point out again that this is the power adaptor supplied by Sony with no tampering involved. Perhaps Anonymous could check this out to see whether this is isolated.

(Richard D Boltuck, Hammond IN) If you buy the AC adaptor for the Sony ICF-2001 from Executive Photo in New York (and perhaps other such discount outlets, but they tend to charge more) at $10, you receive the AC-140W which may be used overseas with 110 V, 120 V, 220 V or 240 V input. Executive has an 800 number but will only fill such a small order if paid in advance by check. Radio Shack sells a plug conversion kit that works with this unit. A lady at Sony's parts center in Chicago confirmed to me that the NY discount houses are not 'authorized' Sony dealers and have found an alternate, cheaper supplier. Authorized dealers apparently sell the 2001 complete with the AC-120W American-only adaptor. Does any company actually manufacture a timer with miniplug control output for use with the Sony ICF-2001? My owner's manual says Sony doesn't. And does anyone know if the Radio Shack timer can be easily converted to a 24-hour time display? (A question also asked several RIBs ago). I've noticed the 2001 is now advertised at $189.95 by 47th Street Photo, in the Wall Street Journal.

(David L Walcutt, West Germany) Re the writer who complained about the lack of a 'cancel' button. In entering a frequency, if you decide not to finish the entry, you can hit an unused memory button, i.e. a button set in the FM mode when tuning AM and vice versa. Assuming you do not use the scan function, an even better way is to have one of the scanning limit buttons set to AM and one to FM. L1 & L2 work as ordinary memory buttons. Then to 'cancel' it is merely necessary to hit the start/stop button, which then acts as a 'clear' button.

(Rolf Løvstrøm, Oslo, Norway) If the Sony ICF-2001 issue turns up in RIB again, here's my experience and consequence drawn: My ICF-2001 has been used for exactly 12 months. It has travelled 15 megametres (10 kilomiles) with me, mainly in planes and cars. If has now been handed in to the Sony agent here with the following defects known to me: 1. Zero button rarely works properly, resulting in wrong frequency entry. 2. On-switch doesn't work properly. Have first to turn set "on," then change band-switch (FM/AM) to make it turn on for real. 3. LCD frequency readout permanently displayed, even when on/off switch is in'off' position. Also possible to alter frequencies both in AM and FM mode even if set is turned off. 4. Doesn't work on DC anymore. 5. Volume control defect. Wisdom of Løvstrøm: I'm returning to the old technique. The 2001 will be fixed and sold, while my wonderful 5900W will be recommissioned for active travel service. It is slightly bulkier but lighter in weight and outperforms the ICF-2001 in all respects.

BUYING ON THE GRAY MARKET (Joel Rubin, Berkeley CA) As Larry Magne pointed out on SWL DIGEST, many of the camera/electronics stores which advertise in the Sunday N Y Times, do not obtain their merchandise through the official US importers. Sony and Seiko (on a sign in a local jeweller's window, Seiko says that customs opens watches and that Seiko inspects them here.) among others, have been trying to stem the flow of such "gray market" merchandise by pointing out that importers, such as Sony USA, do not warrant merchandise which they don't import. (It should be noted, however, that all states provide warranties on merchandise sold without an explicit warranty and these may actually be stronger than the company warranties. Check with your state Attorney General about the "English Common Law Implied Warranties of Merchandisability and Suitability for Purpose for Which Sold." This also applies to people in New South Wales who buy from Hong Kong--since they are also under a version of English Common Law.) I've bought a few things from various NY camera stores and have had no trouble, at least insofar as their getting the merchandise to California in about 3 weeks, or less. As of the 23 May NY Times (and it's before the 23rd--so I haven't seen the ads in the News section, e.g. from 47th St. Photo) Harmony has the '2001 for $167.50; BiRite has it for $169.50. On the 16th, 47St Photo had the 7600A for $89.50 (N.B.: Focus' ad only says "7600" not "7600A"--their price is$76.77; their 2001 price doesn't seem to include the very necessary AC converter. All these stores have "800" phones--so you can call them, and ask.) Local prices for the ICF-2001 are around $300, and I certainly wouldn't buy a Sony-USA warranty for 70% extra. (By the way, if you're Jewish and you have trouble with one of these stores which closes at 2 pm Friday and all day Saturday, you might consider arbitration by a religious court. They are supposed to consider both "the law of the land" and any special obligations which arise from Talmudic tort law.I know you're anti-religious, but I doubt that one set of contract laws about 2000 years old is any worse than a set of contract laws about 1000 years old, simply because the former developed within a religious tradition.)

HELP WANTED (Arlo Hagler, P O Box 2581, Berkeley CA 94702) I would like to build an antenna tuner and/or preselector for my shortwave receiver, and would be grateful for any info on schematics, components, kits, etc. related to this. For obvious reasons I would like to keep the cost down. Also, does anyone know whether the MFJ line is worth looking into? All replies to the above address.

PANASONIC RF-3100 (John Pascoe, WA) I recently purchased a Panasonic RF-3100 and have been very pleased with it. I had narrowed my choice down to the Kenwood R-600 and the RF-3100. The main factors in my decision favoring the 3100 were: price, the receiver cost only $221.95 + $10 shipping from 47th St Photo (the RF-3100 is significantly cheaper than the Kenwood R-600) in New York. Unlike the 600, the 3100 doesn't have LW, but it does have FM, which the 600 lacks. The 3100 has continuous RF gain, the 600 has a one position RF attenuator. My trivial complaints with the 3100 include: no list of specifications, some ambiguity in connecting external antennas (in directions), and a graph of SW broadcast bands on the battery cover is incorrect. I'm impressed with the tone of this receiver, and I hope this trend toward better tone quality continues in SW equipment. Receiver has good BFO stability, frequency display is right on, and bandwidth selector works to my satisfaction in eliminating adjacent channel splatter. This is really a great receiver, and modestly priced; however, the cabinet is almost all plastic....

We'll be growing our receivers?

Circuit parts may come from organic protein molecules

(via Loren Cox)

Are we approaching the lower limits of the size of matter that humans can accurately manipulate? Few researchers would say yes. But Bell Laboratories reports that some of the smallest parts they've been able to make exhibit a roughness at the edges that they consider the result of quantum fluctuations in the manufacturing process.

To make the very smallest electronic parts, one Maryland research company thinks we should enlist the aid of living cells. They say that future circuit parts could be as small as organic protein molecules, made by living cells.

Certain natural proteins, such as the hemoglobin in red blood cells, change shape slightly when the electric charge they carry is altered. This change in shape means such a protein could be used as an electronic switch. One shape would mean on; the other, off. Information in this form — the ones and zeros of binary machine language — is the basis of digital computer technology.

Switches made of proteins might be measured in only tens of angstroms — less than ten-billionth of a meter — whereas the smallest structures manufactured with advanced X-ray etching techniques measure thousands of angstroms across.

Custom-engineering the genetic code in cells should eventually enable us to program them to manufacture large quantities of whatever molecules are needed. The genetic engineering itself will require a lot of computer crunching power which should become more available as the microelectronic revolution continues.

Electronic Distributor May '82

PROBLEMS WITH GILFER (Mike Schwartz, Arlington VA) Several months ago I ordered some books and other items from Gilfer Shortwave. When the material arrived, I was greatly disappointed with one of the books. I returned it the next day and asked for a credit voucher. Within a week the book was returned with the explanation that books and tapes are non-returnable. (This is not stated in their catalog--required by law in many jurisdictions). I wrote Perry Ferrell two times and waited a month between each letter. There has been no answer. Has anybody else had any problems with Gilfer along these lines? At least be warned--ad copy can be misleading. Know what you're buying. As mail order customers don't have the luxury of a preview in a showroom, we are in an especially vulnerable position.

(Loren Cox, Jr, Corbin KY) Has the Gilfer firm gone the way of Radio West? After two letters, have yet to elicit any response from them in regard to the Mizhuo preselector that was unuseable as I received it. Apparently their technique for dealing with customers' requests for adjustments (credit or refund) in regard to defective or unsatisfactory merchandise is simply to ignore them. Prospective purchasers of equipment from this firm sh'd be so apprised. [11 days later]: As I suspected it w'd, the Mizhuo Preselector equipped with a telescoping whip performs very nicely as a tuneable active antenna. Understand the manufacturer is no longer offering this device. The [censored] Ferrell firm never deigned to respond to my complaints and request for an adjustment.

MORE MISC. FROM LOREN COX Magne's reviews in '82 WRTH have swung me back toward the R7 as being slightly more desirable for the serious listener than the Nerd; note that Drake has announced a synthesized VFO interfaceable with the R7/TR7 that sh'd eliminate the slight drift problem associated with the PTO. The plastic case (which M also mentioned), the necessity of post-ageing alignment, and the uncertainty about warranty & replacement parts availability have just about turned me off in so far as the Nippon product is concerned. It seems my previous guess in regard to that fidelity enhancement device mentioned by Magne in RIB 62 was pretty much on target. Am writing to Sherwood for more information in regard to the SE-3; a 500 kHz version (if available) tied to the IF output jack of the old 51J4 might make of that receiver something approaching what is expected of receivers these days. The PLL detector device described in a construction article in April PE is, I gather, either the same or a very similar unit (construxion appeared rather difficult with nothing provided but a schematic & parts list). The review of the ICF2001 in the same PE sh'd be of interest to prospective purchasers of that receiver. Except for rather poor MW/SW audio frequency response, the receiver got fairly good marks.

There was a significant word omitted from my remark about E. H. Scott in RIB 62, p. 34, col. 2. Sh'd have read: "I wonder what E. H. Scott w'd think of today's better receivers. In some respects, I suspect he w'd not be very impressed in regard to MW performance." Doubt if there is anything around that w'd measure up to his requirements in regard to sensitivity, IF wave shaping, & audio fidelity. Can't help but wonder what Scott, McMurdo Silver & other radio builders of the '30s w'd have

done with today's technology. Also, had forgotten that I'd mentioned that simple test for receiver sensitivity/signal-noise ratio (RIB 62, p. 11, col. 1). Actually not of my devising; ran across it in an older issue of 73 or Ham Radio. By today's standards that 10 db difference between without & with antenna w'd indicate only good & not excellent sens/SNR. Of course, this test tells one nothing about other vitally important parameters of receiver performance (e.g., dynamic range).

Foxworth may have sold me on a Nerd; w'd like to thank him for his remarks. That bit about the plastic cabinet is from a test report on a NRD515 (SN BR21385) prepared by the Communications Consulting Corp, of Upper Saddle River NJ, and sent to me by Ferrell. As I recall, ARRL reported R7 thermal drift to be about 180 Hz from cold start to one hour later, and Nurd to be 75 Hz.

Trying to think of what that accessory might be that Magne mentions for improving the audio fidelity of SW broadcasts. Only thing I can think of is some sort of synchronous/PLL detector circuit, perhaps in conjunxion with an active audio filter & high quality audio amp. Such circuitry is described in a QST article of a couple or so years ago called 'Humanizing the Communications Receiver'. [Sorry, this must be out of order; trying to piece together various comments, some undated -gh]

MODIFYING RADIO SHACK TIMER FOR 24 HOURS (Robert J Johnson, Haddonfield NJ) In response to Robert W Skinkle, page 32 of March RIB, regarding the Micronta 63-752. I grounded pins 37 and 38 as he suggested but the results were poor. The clock then counts only from 10:00 to 19:59 in four digits, then goes through 0:00 to 3:59 (no 2-digit) and then back to 10:00. I learned that the clock chip is a National MM 5402N. I am trying to obtain a spec sheet at this time as I would like a cheap 24-hour clock myself.

NOT ME, SAYS AR (Andrew C Robins, MI) Re Herb Baldwin's comments in RIB 62, p 12: I have not seen, let alone used, an MFJ-1040. This is the second time someone has referred to comments by "AR" in writing about this gizmo. To my knowledge I have never made any statement -- pro or con -- about the MFJ-1040 in RIB or any other hobby publication. This is a minor matter, but attribution of comments about this should be made clear. [Probably someone confused typing/editing by AR for his own comment]

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE ICF-2001 (Frank Egbert, Brooklyn NY) After reading March Equipment Forum, there seem to be a lot of people with negative things to say about the Sony ICF-2001. Here's one owner who is coming to its defence. I have been using this receiver for a year and have never had one problem with it. I use it with a 100 ft long wire antenna with outstanding results. It has good sensitivity, good strong clear audio, and ease of operation; the selectivity is not bad for a receiver in its class and price range, which was $200. I believe that there are people out there who find fault with any receiver they use whether the cost be $100 or $10,000. We all have to live within our means and try to enjoy whatever receiver that we can afford. You will never find the perfect receiver for everyone; there is not one that is free of one fault or another.

OUTBOARD RF AMPLIFIERS Will an active antenna or outboard RF amp improve your new receiver's performance? Probably not. Contemporary radio amateur opinion (Solid State Design for the Radio Amateur, Hayward & DeMaw, ARRL, 1977) is that receivers work best with no RF amplification at all! Modern SW receivers have RF amplifiers. In theory, they improve sensitivity; in practise, they boost local noise to intolerable levels and render receivers unusable in the presence of strong local signals. An active antenna or outboard RF amplifier will only make things worse. Three exceptions: your new receiver is old; you're listening to frequencies greater than 20 MHz; or you live in the wilderness. If you can disconnect your receiver from its antennas, built-in and external, then Hayward & DeMaw suggest this test: tune to a quiet frequency and disconnect the antenna; if the receiver is quieter without the antenna, then an active antenna or RF amplifier is not needed; it will only make the noise noisier, and you can achieve the same result by simply turning up the volume. The first step in improving your radio's reception is to make sure it's working as well as it was intended to work. Contrary to popular opinion, a broken radio does not necessarily stop working; it may only work poorly. My DX-300 had a blown RF stage, courtesy of an MFJ-1040, and even the repairman thought it was OK, until he checked its response with instruments against the specifications and found it 10 dB off. Most SWL reports about receivers (e.g. Philip Hiscock, RIB 62, p 8) are suspect for this reason: who wants to know how badly a broken radio works? It took only 5 minutes, $20, and a service manual or a catalog blurb to identify the fault. (above: Roger Critchlow, Chicago IL)

A.M. RECEIVERS WITHOUT INTERFERENCE (Roger Critchlow) That's the title of an interesting article in the Oct. 1981 issue of Wireless World, by Lewis Illingworth, on pages 79-83. The author claims complete elimination of adjacent channel interference, and a 10 dB improvement in signal to noise ratio for co-channel interference from broadcasters (as opposed to noisy jammers, which the system can't eliminate). As a bonus, the system should also eliminate some types of noise because the signal is detected synchronously. (Is this what the Drake R-7 synchro-phase AM detector does?) In brief: the signal at the last IF is simultaneously demodulated with BFOs in phase and in quadrature with the carrier --the quadrature demodulated signal is processed and finally subtracted from the in phase demodulated signal to provide an interference-free audio signal. The circuits, described only as block diagrams, are quite complex and employ many linear and CMOS logic ICs. An experienced electronics experimenter, with a well-equipped bench, which I am not, might be able to reproduce the system.

LISTENER INSIGHTS ON PROGRAMMING

A L B A N I A (Richard Eckman, IL) I'm sure that many RIB readers will agree that receiving a letter from Radio Tirana is one of the more exciting things that can happen to a person's mailbox. It can also be quite confusing for the person who takes the time to ponder the envelope in which the QSL arrives; my letter gained five postal markings on its journey. Three of these markings were acquired because Albania, along with Mongolia and perhaps a few others, doesn't see fit to pay the postage on mail to its listeners. The recipient is left with the bill, as indicated on the envelope by the phrase "Taxe Perçue." According to Rockford Postmaster Robert Hayes, no postage appears to have been paid in Albania, and the "Item slipped through the country of origin without the proper markings." The "proper markings", as described by postal regulations, consist of the letter "T" followed by a fractional number showing the amount of underpayment above the surface letter rate to the US in the country of origin. Normally, the US exchange office, in this case the New York Bulk & Foreign Mail Center, will multiply this fraction by $.40 and add a $.20 handling charge. In this case the charge was figured without the benefit of the proper markings, and was indicated with a red rubber stamp reading "Postage Due 72¢ / NYB&FMC 070?? Tour 11." Nobody seems to be at all certain why the FMC is on tour or where they went the first ten times. The final postage due marking is the regular city date stamp applied to insured, registered, and other mail requiring special attention. The remaining marks include the Tirana postmark and a single routing mark (B5) applied to the back of the envelope. (Routing marks indicate the machines which have handled a piece of mail and are common to nearly all letters.) A chemist, a handwriting analyst, or a psychic could likely come up with a little more information on the Radio Tirana envelope considered here. The QSL, incidentally, was also interesting.

A R G E N T I N A (Sandy Wayne Wilson, Muncie IN) The clandestine station currently on 17740 kHz, Liberty, has been coming in here best during the 0000 UTC transmission. The carrier seems to be fairly strong, but the audio is weak when the lady is on the air. The music is slightly distorted. The distortion was much worse in the early days of the station. The attempt by the lady announcer to be the temptress of the South Atlantic only aggravates the poor modulation. I don't know if they are trying to be understood or just blowing hot air. I would recommend that "Argentine Annie" move a little closer to mike if she intends to keep speaking in such a hushed tone. I happen to refer to her as "Foot in Mouth Maria". "League Lines," page 10 of June QST says ARRL HQ has received an unconfirmed report that amateur radio had been shut down as of 1430 UTC April 29, the obvious reason being the Malvinas war.

(Ruth M Hesch, White Plains NY) On May 27 I heard "Liberty" for the first time. It came on a minute after VOA signed off; 17738 kHz. The reception was good, SIO 554. The YL announcer had a low, sultry voice and spoke slowly. After the ID she enumerated in detail the British losses of men, ships and planes. She mentioned the cost of material losses in dollars and gave the locations of other ships. There were musical intervals with songs by Tom Jones and pop music. The broadcast ended at 2246 GMT. I did not hear Tokyo Rose during WWII but I imagine their deliveries are similar. After spending 16 vacations in the UK I feel I know the people there well enough to believe these programs will not adversely affect the morale of the British servicemen. Instead, they will enjoy the music and make ribald comments about her and what she says.

(Richard Varron, Wayne NJ) When I tuned into Liberty on May 30 at 0015 on 17740, I heard a pulse--like jammer on the channel. Liberty signed off at 0045 and the jamming stopped within a few minutes. What was interesting about the jammer was its similarity to the jammer on 9710 (Radio Atlántico del Sur) as well as the jammers on the BBC's Spanish broadcasts. My question is, who is jamming Liberty? Since there was a geomagnetic storm on May 30 which blacked out the 17mb from Europe at 0000, it seems unlikely that the jamming originated from the UK. My guess is that the jamming originated in Argentina. As propaganda, Annie is quite flimsy when compared with RAE's English broadcasts. If anyone on the task force were to tune in to her, they would find a very poorly modulated female voice. The only parts of the program which are clear enough to understand are the musical selections. Of the selections played, most are music which is rather old and worn out and not likely to be of any interest compared with the fare offered by the BBC. The belittling of "Sandy", the task force commander, is more likely to instill a sense of pride. And her attempt to portray herself as the symbol of Argentina is so awkward to the English ear. In contrast with Liberty, RAE's English service seems much more measured. The tone of the program is low keyed and generally free of rhetoric that one would expect to hear on a station whose country is at war. Like the BBC, they have been giving both the Argentine and British press accounts of the war. For example, on the day the British captured 1500 soldiers at Darwin and Goose Green, RAE carried the British report of the battle almost verbatim. Unlike Annie, which is often deliberately incorrect, RAE is more effective in promoting Argentina's image by giving a more balanced account.

Story from Annie, May 3, 0025, 17740: "But at 5:15 pm (May 1, 2015 UTC -rv), our first real conquest takes place. A battered plane (an Argentine Dagger reported to have crashed into the Hermes according to RAE 0100 May 3 -rv) flies over the Hermes. It is alone over the landing strip. It

crashes into a Harrier which was just taking off. And this plane, in turn, careens into other Harriers producing a tremendous destruction on the deck of the Hermes. In this attack, the enemy lose seven Harrier planes and two helicopters." It is interesting to note that the entire account was written in the present tense.

RAE, May 31 at 2200 on 11710, English service newscast, lead item: "In what appeared to be the greatest victory by Argentina in the Malvinas war so far, a British aircraft carrier was hit by at least one Exocet missile and three 500 pound bombs yesterday afternoon, 90 miles east of the islands, communiqué 112 of the Joint Chiefs of Staff said late last night. The carrier was reported by sources to be HMS Invisible [which would be even better than Invincible, hi -gh], although the communiqué did not mention the Invisible by name. The British Ministry of Defence declined comment on the attack. Sources in Buenos Aires and (inaudible)[how about Bahía -gh] Blanca said in daring attacks, two Super-Etendard Navy planes and four Air Force Skyhawks managed to break through the carrier's air defenses at 2:30 pm to deal a stunning blow on the British fleet. The planes were refueled in flight twice, once on their way out to find the ship, and once on their way back home. The carrier was protected by a number of frigates (inaudible) air defense. The Argentine planes approached the carrier practically skimming over the waves to avoid radar detection. The Super Etendards fired their Exocets and the four Skyhawks flying with them sped after the radar missiles on their way against the carrier. Two Skyhawks were reportedly shot down before they reached their target, but the third was able to drop three bombs on the carrier after it was hit by the Exoset missile. The fourth Skyhawk was unable to drop its payload because of a thick cloud of smoke which rose from the sinking ship. This was the second time that Argentine planes have carried out a search for the Invisible since the Malvinas fighting began. On May 25, unable to find the carrier, the planes fired a deadly Exocet missile on the Atlantic Conveyor instead, a converted transport ship carrying Sea Harriers to the fleet." June 1, 2200 English newscast: "...filed by correspondents with the task force say that British frigates successfully intercepted the deadly Exocet missile aimed at the carrier. The correspondents said that the two Exocet missiles were hit by antimissiles launched from the frigates defending the carrier. The correspondents also said that they (inaudible) the two 500-pound bombs dropped by A-4 Skyhawks which took part in the attack were wide of their mark."

A U S T R I A (Sandy Wayne Wilson, IN) I happened to hear POST BOX 700 when they were asking for reports on the new frequency for North America at 1230 UTC. From what I've heard on the frequency of 17880, at that time there seems to be no ORF, but there is a jammer on that frequency. I wonder if ORF ever will come to the conclusion that if listeners don't mention that they are hearing the station on a certain frequency that it just might not be reaching the target area. As for Austrian Radio's [other] frequency choices for the J82 period they seem to be working out well. Even 5945 seems not to be QRMed by the loud heterodyne from Nicaragua. With the return to 12015, the 0430 transmission has worked out for listeners in this part of North America. It's very nice to have a QRM-free frequency for Austrian Radio. We can now hear AUSTRIAN SHORTWAVE PANORAMA without having to attempt to dig it out of the pileup on 9770 which ORF tried for the M82 period. The 0130 transmission on 9770 seems to work out fairly well. I haven't checked 9770 at 0330--I'm addicted to NIGHTLINE then.

(Tom Thornton, Parsippany NJ) Notes from ORF broadcasts: Austria is considering a 5-week mandatory vacation to create or save 20,000 jobs. Moslem children to benefit from Islamic education which will be included in the Austrian school system. New record set for accordion playing, 90 hours. First ibis (birds) appear, sign of summer. Hermges did excellent commentary on the failure of the world to keep its own peace, the senseless wars. Ward on Austria spring cleaning, as the snow melts, lost ski poles, gloves, 192 abandoned autos found and removed, 1100 truckloads of garbage collected, streets brushed and washed and the open air pools open. Sports with Hartzell, Austrian soccer team, first win in 19 years over Czechs, finally beat Hungary, first time in 20 years, West Germany only once in 37 years. Motorcycle racing, 125cc class, Spain first, Austria second. Alpine club expects over one million hikers to overnight in the mountain refuges, check with the club and make reservations before going on an overnight, as there may be no room at the inn. Ward on the Austria II [?] program on the development of Austria since WWII, focus on the 37th anniversary of the liberation. Hosting the International Ballroom Dance competition, 27 countries to compete. Hartzell on BOX 700 handling compliments on how well the announcers speak English: "English is our native language; we are all from various parts of the English speaking world. What you really should hear is some of our English staff trying to speak German." Ward interview with the international director of the American Choral Society of Vienna, English speaking people who enjoy singing, prior to their 2nd annual concert. Ice Cream salons open, expect to consume 50 Ml [megaliters]. Flavor of the year: blackberry. Military bands gather to celebrate Austria II playing pieces with old instruments then repeat with modern instrumentation. Since 1769 bands play a Grand Tattoo(s), played Prince Eugene March, recognized by a western movie enthusiast as the theme used as the cavalry comes riding over the hill to save an impending disaster. Also played one of Haydn's marches (now I know where Semper Fidelis was modeled from). Had a word visit to an asparagus farm, a roast beef receipt. May 16 had gh on SHORTWAVE PANORAMA with the BBC and Argentine Annie, good job; request from BOX 700: if you write, please sign

Mr or Mrs or Ms; they would like to get it correct. Requesting QSLs on 17880 at 1230 UTC; have technical bulletin available on their new curtain antenna. World's Championship in Rubik's Cube underway; Austrian champ can do in 29 seconds.

The May 29 program, 0130z I consider very special. David Hermges, who is head of the English section, did almost the full 20 minutes in honor of the 50th birthday of an American [who?], born in Ohio, attended Kent State, then Yale, then went to Austria to continue his work in music. The program included his compositions for flute, oboe & clarinet, vocal, and piano. Interviews with Austrian musical personalities discussing the talented work and how happy they are that he has made Austria his home. I wish him happy birthday too, the voice with the smile, Eugene Hartzell.

B E L G I U M (International Daily News, Rome, Apr 28 via Valianti)

Europe's first Jewish radio station two years old

By ROGER COHEN

Reuter

BRUSSELS — Europe's first Jewish radio station has celebrated its second anniversary emroiled in a conffict with the Belgian authorities but confident that its planned expansion will go ahead.

Radio Judaica, a Brussels-based independent radio broadcasting in Hebrew, Yiddish, French, English and Dutch, was two years old in March.

Since its foundation, it has inspired the establishment of three other indpendent Jewish radio stations in Europe, all of them based in Paris, and attracted a wide audience among Belgium's 40,000-strong Jewish population.

"We also have a fairly wide audience outside the Jewish community," said founder and editor Henri Benkoski. "A recent survey showed that we had as many as 20,000 non-Jewish listeners."

The radio is based in two tiny rooms in a high-rise office block on Brussels' fashionable Avenue Louise. Its part-time staff of 50 is made up entirely of unpaid volunteers, who put together 18 hours of broadcasts a day.

The programs include traditional Jewish music, regular news bulletins focused primarily on Israel and the world Jewish community, interviews with prominent personalities, and religious, social and cultural discussions.

There are also regular reports from the radio's unpaid correspondents in Israel, France, West Germany, Britain, the Netherlands, and the United States.

"We want to inform and entertain. We strive absolutely to avoid any propaganda or polemics. Our role is not to sort out the problems of the Middle East," said Benkoski, a lawyer when he is not a broadcaster.

The radio station, like all the estimated 100 independent stations in Belgium, is technically illegal because it contravenes the country's state broadcasting monopoly.

Last January, police raided the station's office and impounded its recently installed 2,000 watt transmitter, which is now lying unused in the cellars of the state prosecutor's building in central Brussels.

"We have lost our principal investment, but there are signs we may get it back soon," Benkosi said.

Belgium's three-month-old center-right government has indicated that it might be prepared to legalize some of Belgium's independent radio stations and give them a more secure existence.

Discussions are going on between the government and the stations and Benkoski hopes this could lead to the return of *Radio Judaica's* transmitter.

It now broadcasts through a 100-watt transmitter, which limits its audience to the central Brussels area.

Benkoski said this was particularly resented because about 50 percent of Belgium's Jewish community lives in Antwerp, where it plays a major role in the city's important diamond industry.

"There is no reason why Antwerp should be denied *Radio Judaica,* and were are determined to reach the city as soon as possible," he said.

The station is financed through voluntary contributions from the Belgian Jewish community and investments up to now are estimated to total about $20,000.

It was founded, at Benkoski's suggestion, by the Brussels-based Ben Gurion Circle, a Jewish community center which says it is free of any political affiliation.

Benkoski said the most satisfying aspect of running the station had been the many letters received from non-Jewish listeners telling him how much they enjoyed the broadcasts and how the radio had helped them understand Judaism.

"We have not received a single letter or phone call over the past two years involving antisemitic threats or insults. This has amazed and delighted me," he said.

The radio's staff say they are working to provide a link for the country's Jewish population and to help others understand the culture of that community.

Two attacks on the Antwerp Jewish population in the past two years, one a grenade that killed a child and another a bomb that killed two pedestrians, had only confirmed the need for this, Benkoski said.

Then he turned to the microphone, "Hello, you are tuned to *Radio Judaica,* a broadcast prepared by the Ben Gurion Circle for the Belgian Jewish community and its friends..."

B O L I V I A (Emilio Pedro Povrzenic, Argentina, LA-DX May) Radio Fides, La Paz, reactivated last Feb. 25, has a Sunday program called "CONCIERTO EN FIDES", on the air for 44 years and can be heard at 0100 on 4845 and 6155, the latter frequency finally being audible.

B R A Z I L (Arlo Hagler, Berkeley CA) I haven't noticed any significant change in the quality of RNB's programming of late. I suppose this indicates that either Senhor Silva's programming standards have been adopted by his successor or perhaps he's still at the helm. No idea which as they haven't seen fit to answer my letters or verify my reception reports for the past several months. Whatever, I still enjoy their programs, lousy frequency and interference notwithstanding.

(Sandy Wayne Wilson, Muncie IN) Radio Nacional's SUNDAY SPECIAL that was devoted to the contribution of Indians to Brazil was a wonderful example of how history is written to serve the governing powers. The program started with a very broad overview of the culture of the Brazilian Indians [until they]? first had contact with European settlers. From that point on the program avoided saying very much about the relations between the two groups. It leads one to the conclusion that there must have been a lot of Indians in the way of "progress". For the program's music, that was all modern western Latin rhythms. It didn't sound as if much native Indian culture had survived in the music that was played. I would like to have heard how they whitewashed slavery in their program on the contribution of blacks to Brazil.

B U L G A R I A (Radio Sofia undated but recent sked via Kraig W Krist, VA) Mon ECONOMIC OUTLOOK; SPORTS ROUND-UP. Tue LIFESTYLE; AMONG THE PEOPLE = 2nd & 4th week of month. Wed THE SOCIALIST WORLD OF TODAY = 2 & 4; YOUTH CORNER; ACROSS THE MAP OF BULGARIA = 1 & 3; STAMP SLOT. Thu MOSAIC OF FACTS ABOUT BULGARIA; MIDWEEK MAILBAG. Fri FROM FRIDAY TO FRIDAY = programme guide for following week; DX PROGRAMME; SCIENCE WORLD = 1; NATURE ALMANAC = 2; HOBBY TIME = 3; LETTER FROM SOFIA = 4. Sat TOPICAL STUDIO & POP HOUR = 1; THE OLD TREASURE BOOK & CLASSICAL MUSIC REVIEW = 2;

TOPICAL STUDIO & BULGARIAN FOLK = 3; THE OLD TREASURE BOOK & SCANNING THE PAGES = 4. Sun ANSWERING YOUR LETTERS; WALKS & TALKS, SIGHTS & SOUNDS, IN & AROUND SOFIA = 1; SPECTRUM [no 2 mentioned]; YOUTH MAGAZINE = 3; CULTURAL LIFE = 4. This Feature Programme Guide enriches Radio Sofia's tradition of ambiguity. Some North America/Europe English transmissions are one hour long, some half an hour, and previous schedules indicated which programs were in which transmissions. This one does not.

C A N A D A (Brian Prokop, Willowick OH) It was almost like a funeral. It was as if Canada was bidding fond farewell to one of its most favoured citizens forever. It seemed so final, so mournful. From 0915 to 1156 EDT Friday, 28 May, 1982, Canada said goodbye and please come back soon to Don Harron and his MORNINGSIDE on CBC Radio. Many of his friends, past and present, were there to give tearful farewells and grand eulogies to Don's entertainment value, puns, humour in general and his eloquent style as host of Canada's wake-up show. What, it was asked, is Canada to do now that Don is no longer present to carry it through the morning hours? It was like the end of the world and fate played its part by interrupting the program for around three minutes in the last quarter hour. It was as if the machinery itself had broken into tears for the loss in radioland. . .

They played some of Don's favourite pieces, like an interview with John Diefenbaker, former p.m. They played some of his infamous moments, snippets of sex talk, him trying to learn to play snooker, the harp and the flute on the air and they played moments of his very favourite interview subject--food, including portions of a program with Susan Mendelsson (sp?) from the week before when I thought Don was going to go out of his mind in lust for food. They played his favourite music, from "My Pal Joey". They brought all his friends they could find. He took calls from a listener friend and from the Governor-general of Canada, Ed Shrier. When it was over, an era ended. It had been only five years, but they acted like it had been decades. Walter Cronkite did not even have such a farewell! Speaking for myself, I will miss Don. For the past three years I looked forward to my college vacations to spend my mornings with Don and his excellent program of music, information, politics, humour, theatre, etc. I really loved listening to him. His exit from the airwaves will not be felt, probably until next Christmas break when I come home and hear no Don on Morningside. Only then will I realise how much I will miss Don Harron's MORNINGSIDE, the Canadian radio show.

(Sandy Wayne Wilson, IN) The other night I happened to hear RCI's program on the new LRC passenger trains. Gordon Redding put a great deal of effort into doing a very well-done segment on Canada's new passenger rail service. This is the kind of program where the listener can tell that the person holding the mike is having just as much fun recording the program as we the listeners are having.

(Kevin Kelly, Verona NJ) RCI has a new Saturday show, FOCUS CANADA, to Africa at 1800, Europe 1900, and all four transmissions to North America.

(James E McDonald Jr, Ardmore PA) Kinda mad at RCI; I always listen to them at 0400 UTC, but since DST came into effect, I found out they discontinued that transmission. It was the only time I was able to listen to the SHORTWAVE LISTENERS DIGEST. But now I have to cut short the last half hour of HAPPY STATION SHOW so I won't miss anything from the world of radio. I hope RCI can and will restore the 0400 UTC at a future date.

(Mike Tripka, Highland Heights OH) CKLW is no longer carrying SUNDAY, SUNDAY; instead at 8:30-9 AM, CKLW WEEKEND REPORT which is a decent enough program, but hardly up to its predecessor. Then from 9 AM, rock as usual. So much for the only thing worth listening to on CKLW [800 kHz, Windsor Ont].

gh: CBC Radio highlights: Week of June 28-July 2 on BOOKTIME: "Between Troubadours: The George Sand --Gustave Flaubert Letters", adapted by Anthony Maulucci in five parts. Sand is famous for her love affairs with Frédéric Chopin and Alfred de Musset, but her relationship with Flaubert was of a different kind. She admired his 'ardent nature' and he was always a faithful friend. They met in 1865 and a regular correspondence began in 1866. He called her 'Dear Master' and she called him 'My Troubadour' because she was fond of saying that they say 'cooking our legs by the fire like two old troubadour figures on a clock carved in the romantic manner'. Their mutual affection seems strange: She, a Bohemian who loved walking and travel, he inseparable from his house at Croisset, his manuscripts and his comforts. 10:25 pm local, not on shortwave.

NIGHTFALL, on CBC Radio, and on RCI at 2330 Fridays: June 25: "Teig O'Kane and the Corpse" by Douglas Hyde, dramatized by John Douglas, directed in St. John's by Glen Tilley. In his classic collection of Irish folktales, poet W.B. Yeats called this one 'a magnificent story'. Like many of the great legends and fairy tales, it is both rollicking and shuddery in its depiction of a wild Irish boyo who gets his comeuppance from The Old Ones, a malicious band of elves whose special job it is to punish young scalliwags like Teig. For the whole of the blackly comic night, Teig must drag a corpse on his back over half Ireland, desperately trying to bury it before dawn. It's not just that the dead man is talkative. Every possible grave is already occupied and what the angry tenants say and do to poor Teig must be heard to be believed. July 2: beginning a summer series of repeats from past seasons. "They Bite" by Len Peterson, based on the story by Anthony Boucher. 'Something moved, something little and thin and brown as the earth. Too large for a rabbit, much too small for a man.' Paleontologist and Vietnam veteran Hugh Blair is pitted against predatory desert shadows.

Synopses on previous page from CBC's "Radio Guide". Also on July first, expect special programs from RCI, CBC MW, CBC FM and CBC NQSWS, marking Canada's 115th anniversary.

C H I N A (Radio Peking) Radio Peking Features for July

July 2 -- THE LAND & THE PEOPLE: the Sibo nationality
July 4 -- CHINA ANTHOLOGY: Remains of Ancient Walls Tells History of Peking; LISTENERS' LETTERBOX: The state of computer science in China, the language used in programming; is there unemployment in China, how do Chinese tax laws affect foreign investors
July 6 -- TRAVEL TALK: The Shaolin Temple and the famous Shaolin martial arts
July 7 -- CHINA IN CONSTRUCTION: The environmental program of the Lanzhou Chemical Complex
July 9 -- PROFILE: Violin maker Chen Jinnong, Stradivari of the Orient; THE LAND & THE PEOPLE: wax-dyed textiles of Guizhou
July 10 - MUSIC FROM CHINA: Chinese orchestral composition based on Nine Songs by the ancient poet Qu Yuan
July 11 - LISTENERS' LETTERBOX: who was the greatest emperor of China, the origin of the word 'China' and the reason for calling the Fragrant Hills by that name
July 15 - CULTURE IN CHINA: How to appreciate Chinese painting
July 16 - THE LAND & THE PEOPLE: the Hui nationality
July 17 - Uygur music
July 18 - CHINA ANTHOLOGY: The Tang Three-color glaze pottery; LISTENERS' LETTERBOX: What is the Chinese government doing to protect the natural environment, does China have a navy, did fireworks originate in China
July 20 - TRAVEL TALK: arts & crafts for the tourist
July 21 - CHINA IN CONSTRUCTION: Ocean-shipping industry
July 23 - PROFILE: the well-known contemporary painter Qian-Songyan
July 24 - MUSIC FROM CHINA: Chinese instrumental works
July 25 - LISTENERS' LETTERBOX: what is taught in Chinese schools, how do the Chinese drink tea
July 29 - CULTURE IN CHINA: the Kunqu Opera
July 30 - THE LAND & THE PEOPLE: the Achang people
Every Sunday - MUSIC ALBUM continues series on minority mx.

(Bob Wilkner, Fort Lauderdale FL) On May 17 I received a card from Beijing on my reception report on a broadcast from Taiwan. Since Beijing has been verifying Chinese regional stations I thought it might prove interesting to see their reaction upon receiving a request to QSL a report for BCC, Taiwan. The first letter was ignored. But the second letter was answered by a card stating that "We are sorry that we are unable to verify your reception report on a transmission from Taiwan. ...The broadcasting service on Taiwan is presently under the control of the Kuomintang authorities and, as a result, we are unable to check your reception report with any log available." This is interesting because in an earlier letter they stated that they did not have a schedule of regional station times and frequencies used in broadcasting. But even without these they managed to verify these. I was hoping that they would verify Taiwan so that I could try to get them to verify Petropavlovsk on 4485 as well as other Soviet transmitters on land taken from China in the 19th century by the Tsars. (hi) All in all, my ten letters to Beijing/Peking have led to several nice pennants, a few regional QSL cards and some interesting post cards answering political questions. Most of these are written in longhand and appear to be well thought out. I also enjoy writing to a station which writes back.

(Brian Prokop, OH) Things sure have changed in China, at least at Radio Beijing. Instead of the political polemics we world-watchers know and love after the news, I am now hearing about correspondence schools to create a society of literate, artistic and creative workers. Worse yet, the latest visitors to China include not only envoys from Libya, Liberia and Austria but SESAME STREET's Big Bird! Yes, that's right, Big Bird goes to China. The interview with the actor who has played BB for the past thirteen years reveals that the Chinese people have been the friendliest he has met yet. They are making a movie, "Big Bird in China". What next, pray, Quotations from Big Bird?

C O L O M B I A (Mike Tripka, OH) Radio Sutatenza was providing comprehensive election coverage GMT May 31, well past its usual Sunday closing time of 0300. Other Colombians were active but Sutatenza had the best signal, on 5095 kHz, despite heavy interference from a CW station identifying as CFH. The results were as local media later reported (Betanour of the Liberals, big winner), but at 0300 Sutatenza was reporting with 94% of votes in. The following morning, the Cleveland Plain Dealer gave the wire service version based on 2%! (CFH is in Halifax, Nova Scotia).

C U B A (Mike Tripka, ibid.) Politics does indeed make strange bedfellows. It is ironic to hear Radio Havana echoing Moscow and calling for Latin American solidarity with Argentina on the current crisis. Argentina is just the sort of government which Havana has been denouncing over the years.

E C U A D O R (Ken MacHarg, IN) Phill Sandahl, the English language program director of HCJB, will be at this year's ANARC convention. For those in the Louisville area, he will be speaking about HCJB on Monday August 9 at a church in Jeffersonville IN, and then again on the topic of shortwave radio at noon Tuesday August 10 perhaps at the Spalding College Cafeteria. If you want to attend, and need information, call me at 502/585-4076. Also, Sandahl will appear on Ted Fleischaker's weekly interview program CABBAGES & KINGS which originates at WUOL and is syndicated to quite a number of commercial

(p 22)

RADIO-FRANCE INTERNATIONALE

The voice of brotherhood

(The Guardian, May 9, originally from Le Monde; via Ira Holmes, Florida)

by Catherine Humblot

Radio-France Internationale (RFI) is France's foreign broadcasting service. Until recently, it broadcast mainly to French-speaking Africa and Eastern Europe. But now it may well be competing within a few years with the BBC's World Service and the West German Deutsche Welle: its new boss, Herve Bourges, who took over from Albert Aycard in January, has drawn up a far-reaching five-year development plan.

BY 1987, Radio-France Internationale will broadcast in 17 languages to the whole of Africa, as well as to Latin America, Asia, and the Middle East. There will be 739 hours of programmes per week, compared with the present 125, and its budget will soar from Frs 80 million (about $12.8 million) to almost Frs 400 million (about $64 million) in constant francs.

What Herve Bourges calls this "ambitious but reasonable" scheme was given the official go-ahead on March 1; it remains only for the Budget Ministry to approve it. The forthcoming radio and television reform should confirm the RFI's important role, since under it the service is scheduled to become an autonomous body. Meanwhile, it has become a hive of activity. There is what can only be described as exhilaration at the way methods and especially attitudes are changing within the service — strange, when one recalls the palpable malaise now affecting other areas of broadcasting.

It is true that some RFI staff have qualms about the changes or are anxious about the future. Yet the whole staff feel that at last their enterprise has been snatched from the jaws of oblivion. "Everything's being reorganised. It's man all battle stations! We're all working flat out — and enjoying it," says one journalist who can scarcely be suspected of having a soft spot for France's new political regime.

One reason very few Frenchmen have heard of RFI is that until recently they could not receive it. At the prompting of Edem Kodjo, secretary-general of the Organisation of African Unity, Michele Cotta, head of Radio-France, decided on October 28 that it should broadcast to metropolitan France as well. Up to then, RFI got into the news only when it was going through one of its innumerable crises.

Broadcasters who for various reasons had become undesirable elsewhere used to be pensioned off to RFI, where political pressure of every description was the rule. Though most of them resigned themselves to their role, a handful rebelled against the way the service was run. They no doubt helped to bring about the much-needed overhaul now underway.

Just after Francois Mitterrand was elected President last May, news department staffers called for the resignation of their boss and drew up a report criticising the low standard of programmes and suggesting wide-ranging reforms. There were other factors, however, such as the government's avowed intention of improving the world-wide dissemination of French culture, and, of course, Bourges' appointment last January. He introduced not only the five-year development plan, which went down well with his staff, but succeeded in preventing a political "night of the long knives" within the service.

Bourges is a man who takes great care over his brand image. Before answering any questions, he asks you whether you are familiar with his professional background. He can justifiably claim to be both a Third World expert and an experienced newsman. After a spell as editor-in-chief of the Catholic weekly Temoignage Chretien he became technical adviser to the president of Algeria. He founded the journalism school in Yaounde, Cameroon, and ran a similar school in Lille. His last job was as spokesman for Unesco director-general Amadou Mahtar M'Bow (he has just been appointed M'Bow's special adviser on information and communication). Bourges has also written books on the press and the Third World. He says his views align perfectly with those of Michele Cotta, who appointed him: "I don't belong to the Socialist Party, but my heart is on the left."

Although Bourges is reluctant to pass judgment on RFI's previous management ("It's a delicate topic"), he does admit he found "a horrific situation" — lack of financial control, fierce factional rivalry, and a total lack of communication between management and journalists, and indeed among the journalists themselves.

"People were working as though they were flying on automatic pilot. Self-censorship was rife. I tried to sort things out, first by creating an atmosphere of trust and co-operation, and then by giving the service a set of targets to aim for." He personally saw all trade-union representatives and the whole staff. In collaboration with Fouad Benhalla, the new editor-in-chief and soon to be appointed director of news, he introduced the principle of editorial conferences every morning and organised meetings where criticisms could be — and were — aired.

Journalists almost never used to get opportunities to cover stories abroad; some had never even been to Africa. They are now regularly sent to countries like Chad, Niger, the Ivory Coast, or Iraq. The two existing services (the Southern and the Eastern services, covering Africa and Eastern Europe respectively) have been brought together under a single authority — a move which, though it may not have reduced tension, does mean that stories are not written twice by different people. The new department will form the basis of the future World Service, which will function 24 hours a day by 1987 producing French-language news bulletins for the whole world as well as newscasts in the languages of the receiving countries.

For the time being, RFI is still producing the same number of hours with the same budget and the same staff as before, except that some freelance journalists have been taken on full time and RFI is making more of its own programmes. What has very definitely changed, however, is the tone of the programmes. "I told people to talk to listeners in a normal, adult manner," says Bourges. "Gone, mostly, are the panel games and quizzes, the jazzy newscasts, the paternalistic style. My aim isn't to appeal to a maximum number of listeners — we're not a commercial radio station after all — but to provide accurate news, and more of it. We try not to skate over anything, but at the same time it is important not to shock listeners' cultural sensibilities."

The problem is to decide just what degree of self-censorship should be exercised — a self-censorship made necessary by the way the service is financed. RFI is the odd man out within Radio-France in that it receives roughly half its funds from licence fees and half from the various ministries concerned (the ministries of Cooperation, Culture, Labour, and particularly Foreign Affairs).

This arrangement, which is renewed on an annual basis, has been strongly criticised by the staff. In its report last August, the Association of French Radio and Television Trade Unions referred to the feeling within RFI of being to some extent "beholden to the funding ministries." It suggested that there was a danger of discreet, if friendly, pressure being brought to bear.

Bourges is in no two minds on this question. Although clearly in agreement with France's foreign policy, he has no intention of taking orders from anybody: "The fact that the government is financially involved puts no constraints on me." He does feel, though, that one of RFI's jobs is to explain official French policy. However, if a policy is attacked by the political opposition, various criticisms and alternative views are also broadcast, though RFI cannot, says Bourges, "go into the finer points of domestic French political debate".

As regards Africa, the policy is to tell the whole truth. But Bourges feels it is not RFI's job to destabilise a country or get involved in domestic squabbles. This means that news will not be hushed up for diplomatic reasons and that if, for instance, arrests are reported in a given country RFI will mention them after checking the source's reliability. Recently it spoke "cautiously" of arrests in Gabon (something it would never have done a year ago), despite pressure not to do so from the Gabonese government.

It is generally accepted within RFI that the French government no longer tries to influence the running of the service. "They haven't interfered so far," says one journalist. "Once we were asked what we'd said on a particular issue. But we were never told not to touch it." The news staff seem aware of the fact that RFI is in a more delicate position than other broadcasting bodies in that it is virtually an element of foreign policy. I wondered whether it might not be too aware of its enormous responsibilities and end up by being overcautious. "Obviously there are certain areas," one journalist said, "where we are careful not to cause a diplomatic incident. It's true we could destabilise a situation within a few hours. We have to try and steer a course between rival susceptibilities. It's tricky because so much is at stake. But we are journalists and what we provide is news.

"When the Gabonese government protested that our report of arrests was based on erroneous information, we said: 'If you want to make an official denial on the air, go ahead.' They didn't. But what is very hard for African governments to understand is that if we broadcast an item it is not because we have been told to do so by the French Foreign Ministry." This was not always so. In the past, RFI often compromised itself by deliberately trying to influence events in countries like Chad, for example (where the service now has a very bad reputation), or by leaving too much unsaid.

Journalists have unhappy memories of the Foreign Ministry's former blackmail when the time came to renew the annual financial arrangements. They insist that Radio-France should provide the largest chunk of the RFI's budget when it becomes an autonomous national company under the coming reforms.

Bourges, a great believer in the "new world information order" and in the interaction of cultures, believes that a "minor revolution" has already occurred in the RFI. He adduces as proof the programme schedule of the Southern service, which was almost completely changed on March 29, and the reorganisation of another sector also under the control of the RFI (though separately financed), the so-called Cooperation service, which is of equal importance if less well-known.

The Southern service broadcasts to Africa every day from 4am to 9.30pm (GMT), and the Eastern channel to Eastern Europe from 5am to 8pm (GMT). The Southern chanel has been considerably reorganised. Although the number of hours put out is unchanged (125 per week), the proportion of specially prepared programmes has risen from 50 to 60 per cent (the rest are provided by other Radio-France services such as France-Inter, France-Culture, and France-Musique).

But the biggest single change is the importance now given to news (52 per cent of the total programme schedule). In the morning, the phone-in quizzes of the kind so popular on commercial radio have been scrapped in favour of virtually nonstop news: between 7 and 10am there are now three comprehensive international news bulletins, a specifically African bulletin, a directly relayed France-Inter news bulletin (the RFI rebroadcasts three such transmissions a day), a press review, and news comment. And in the evening, cultural programmes of all kinds have taken the place of records.

Bourges believes in North-South dialogue and has accordingly complemented his team of three French current-affairs commentators, who come from various parts of the political spectrum (Paul Marie de la Gorce of Le Figaro, Guy Perrimond of Unite, and former Le Monde journalist Philippe Simonnot), with Third World personalities (Henri Lopes and Babacar Sine) and specialists in African affairs (Alain Bourgui and Marc Gentilini).

As part of the same policy, there will shortly be a monthly science and technology review produced by African expert Henri Hogbe-Nlend, another programme produced by a historian from the Upper Volta, Joseph Kiserbo, and a Third World press forum — a monthly programme on which Bourges has pinned high hopes. The idea is that if a personality from the North is a guest on the programme the interviewers will come from the Third World, and vice versa.

Yet it is hard to judge what constitutes an ideal programme for another continent. Only the Africans can do that. At the moment, the impression one has is of a farrago that has not yet quite found the right tone: a quiz programme popular in France (Les des 1,000 Francs), serious health programmes, Carrefour (a much-liked, wide-ranging current-affairs programme), Pierre Bouteiller's cultural rundown from France-Inter, Canal Tropical (an exuberant programme featuring Caribbean music), and cultural programmes like Meridienne.

Popular music broadcasts can now draw on a greater repertoire (certain records are no longer regarded as "unsuitable"), but remain predominantly French. Kiserbo told me that RFI listeners, who are very numerous, hope the service will adopt a more specifically African approach: "Africa is still seen as some kind of prize to be fought over. Listeners want it to become a subject in its own right."

Different problems face the Eastern channel. Its listeners are, on the contrary, interested in French culture and in broadcasts in French. RFI's specially produced programmes have risen from 30 per cent last year to 36 per cent (the stipulated minimum is 10 per cent). Since the beginning of the Polish crisis, the service has been broadcasting 30 minutes of news in Polish every day. The bulletin simply explains the French position on various major world events, but refrains from siding with either Solidarity or the Polish regime.

The less spectacular but equally important side of RFI activities, the Cooperation service, apparently has no equivalent elsewhere (though the Deutsche Welle is apparently thinking of following suit). The service, which has been going for several years, is also in the process of reorganisation. If offers various free services to 43 African radio stations, providing selected programmes from France-Inter, France-Culture, and France-Musique; programmes specially produced at the request of the radio stations concerned and for their own use only; sound material (unedited interviews, for example); printed matter;documentary card indexes; books; records — in other words, anything that could prove useful to an ill-equipped and not very wealthy African radio station.

The Cooperation service is apparently the section of RFI with the widest experience of Afria. Some of its files, such as that on African youth, are remarkable. Much in demand, too, are its economic and social broadcasts and major historical series. No one doubts that the service is encouraging. But does it promote inertia or act as a shot in the arm? Should ready-made programmes or raw sound material be distributed?

Both Bourges and the head of the Cooperation service, Jean-Paul Chaillet, believe its function should be painstakingly reassessed. The aim should be not to produce but to co-produce or exchange. "African radio has changed over the last few years," says Bourges. "A new generation of journalists have emerged who don't need us to hold their hands."

Although most RFI people are happy at the way things are moving, one or two complain of overwork and the lack of staff, equipment, and space. Some news team staffers have, it is rumoured, not been pulling their weight, while others are clearly about to be swamped.

Finally, there is the moral issue of whether the considerable development of RFI's activities does not constitute a form of cultural imperalism (even allowing for North-South counterbalances) instead of encouraging the setting up of a new world-information order. It is a paradox the French Left should now be developing a tool it once denounced as an instrument of propaganda.

An answer to that objection, I was told, is that if France didn't do it someone else would. "France is a medium-sized power that needs to make its policies known and to disseminate its culture," says Benhalla. "One should not forget that in many countries democracy is nonexistent. We can play a useful role. We can also adopt a policy of not competing with local programmes. If we wanted to sweep the board we'd broadcast nothing but children's programmes and African music. RFI may be a form of imperialism — but might it not also just be the voice of brotherhood?"

(April 16, 17)

ARGENTINA [A late report] (Richard Varron, Wayne NJ) On the evening of June 15, the day of the Argentine surrender, jamming was not heard on 9710 against Radio Atlantico del Sur - or Liberty. Liberty's broadcast dealt with explaining the reasons that the Argentines had lost:

"Argentina does not murder her soldiers. For us, our soldiers are not numbers but are men, with names and families. Argentina is not governed by fanatical worshippers of death like Mrs. Thatcher." ... (over "Yesterday") "We may have lost one fight, but that does not mean that the battle is over - or that the final war has been lost. We shall fight for our rights." ... "The hour of colonialism has ended; the hour of justice has just begun. Our Liberty is still here in the heart of the Islas Malvinas, Georgias and South Sandwich Island, talking to you as I have come to you..." "I shall be back in a short time," etc. For anyone familiar with the lyrics of "Yesterday", considering the changed situation since she began her operations, they seemed most ironic. This was GMT June 16, 0030-0045 on 17735.

In listening to Liberty from its inception to the end of the battle/war, I have the impression that it was not intended for the troops but rather at the home fronts in the UK and Argentina. In the case of the latter, it seemed to reflect the same type of mentality that goes into establishing a "R. Martí" --a need by a segment of the population to feel as if they are doing something, albeit only yelling at the wind.

Curiously, R. Liberty reported the anti-government demonstrations. ("... a group of demonstrators called for the rejection of surrender and for the continuation of the war.' 'The Radical Party(?) was calling for the resignation of the military government which it accused of using the Malvinas issue for political reasons.' "...The question is still is, "where do we go from here?' "

It should be interesting to see if Liberty remains on, and what position she takes. Somehow I get the feeling she is a mouthpiece for a faction within the government rather than the regime as a whole.

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and public radio stations in Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio and I think also in Tennessee. That program will probably be on the air sometime in September.

(Tom Alleman, Kansas City MO, NASWA Update) Beautiful folklórico stuff in clear as a bell for once, on the first of several great Ecuadorian nights, 0135 in language from HCJB 3220. Much, much music, and came back to it in rechecks just to enjoy. About the time I get tired of SW, I stumble across a program of this kind of music and get all excited about the hobby again. It's that beautiful to me. (Apologies for the "True Confessions" nature of this log.)

E G Y P T (Brian Prokop, Willowick OH) Some complain when stations play music from foreign countries, especially when it is American popslop. An exception can be found on Radio Cairo's AFRO-ASIAN MUSIC, Sundays GMT at 0245. On May 23 they played two songs each from Liberia and Laos. If you love foreign music like I do, I recommend this program to hear music from some lands that are not easy to hear on shortwave (I have never heard Laos and stumbled upon ELWA only recently--hardly representativ of Liberian culture).

F I N L A N D (Sandy Wayne Wilson, IN) On June 2nd, the presenter of Radio Finland's SUMMERLIGHT mentioned that the current series would be coming to an end with this broadcast. I wonder if this means that the program's former title will return, or will this entertaining look at Finland's lighter side [come to an end]? With all the talk of nuclear arms free zones that I have been hearing over Radio Finland, it would be nice to hear about the lighter side of Finnish events.

F R A N C E (via John H Demmitt, PA) Current RFI schedule gives this lineup in French for the only English program, PARIS CALLING AFRICA, at 1600-1700 GMT: Lundi MADE IN FRANCE + SPORTS. Mardi MAGAZINE DU TIERS MONDE our RÉPONSES À VOS QUESTIONS. Mercredi LES ARTS EN FRANCE + LA FRANCE ET L'AFRIQUE. Jeudi COURRIER DES AUDITEURS + MAGAZINE. Vendredi LA PRESSE ET LA POLITIQUE INTÉRIEURE + DRUMBEAT. Samedi FOCUS ON FRANCE + SPOTLIGHT ON AFRICA. Dimanche COURRIER DES AUDITEURS. [Well, at least a few of the program titles have survived in English -gh]

gh: Among this month's press items concerning France: "Radio Solidarność, Beaming from Montmartre," page 13, Guardian Weekly, 16 May (via Ira Holmes). Yes, an FM station in Paris supporting Poland. "New French Radio Station is a Problem for Minister", Billboard (undated)(via John Pascoe). Another free radio station in Paris, Radio Gilda, is owned by the son of the French telecommunications minister. "Paris Debates a New Policy for State TV," NY Times, April 11 (via Jim Halsema). "Audience Drop Hits French TV Webs," Variety, March 31 (via Pascoe). Minor drops in rating points, also radio.

G E R M A N Y W E S T (Richard Varron NJ) On Saturdays local time, DW is running a series of German language courses. The entire cycle runs for two years, and there are four booklets, each containing 26 weekly lessons, available from DW. The first two are entitled "The Baumann Family" and consist of basic German. The latter two are entitled "Travels of Mr Baumann" and contain more advanced German. As of July, the status of the various courses is as follows: Spanish service, 2330 Sat on 15105 & 17720; and 0230 Sun on 9640 & 6100: lesson 4, booklet 3. Asian service [English] 1000 Sat on 17780 15275, lesson 1, booklet 3. North American service, 0130 & 0530 Sunday on usual frequencies at lesson 8, booklet 2. On Saturdays, DW's German service carries MUSIK, DIE UNSERE HÖRER WÜNSCHEN, a musical request program, at 0710-0800, repeated every 4 hours.

gh: Like many other IBC stations, DW is going all-out to cover the World Cup soccer championships, known in German as "WM-Report: FUSSBALL-WELTMEISTERSCHAFT '82", at 35-60 minutes past 08, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 00, 04 GMT. As well as live coverage of at least the 2nd half of games in the afternoon or evening in which Germany is playing, should Germany have survived into the 2nd Final Round; and of course the final, Sunday July 11 at 1810-2000 UTC, and the 2nd final two days later if necessary.

(Dave Schmarder, Beaver Dams NY) An article in the 8/1982 issue of the German periodical Funkschau, reports that the German federal post office responds to "black transmitters" (pirate stations like Radio Freies Wendland on FM) by sending a mobile unit to the area with a one-kilowatt transmitter to jam the pirate.

G R E E C E (I Kathimerini, Athens, Dec 13-14, 1981, trans. in West Europe Report #1887, via R Horvitz) The Greek Radio & Television /ERT/ will soon include in its foreign language broadcasts a news bulletin in the Arabic language. Until now only news bulletins in English, French & German are broadcast. According to government spokesman D. Maroudas, this ERT innovation is filling an important gap whose lack was becoming more and more obvious as a result of the continuing broadening of the Greek/Arab relations and transactions, and of the continually increasing role of the Arab countries in the international area.

I N D O N E S I A (Indonesian Times Jan. 16 via Jan. Southeast Asia Monthly via DX Front Line) Anti-Radio Moscow movement in Jakarta! Thirty young people, belongs to Komite Nasional Pemuda Indonesia (Indonesian National Youth Committee), had demonstration against Soviet Embassy in Jakarta in the morning on 15 Jan. They made a protest against Radio Moscow's broadcasting contents of 19 Dec last year, in which R Moscow informed the PKI (Indonesian Communist Party) had sent congratulatory message on the occasion of Brezhnev's 75th birthday. The young people shouted "anti-Soviet" and "anti-commu-

nist" slogans with placards written "Down with Radio Moscow", "Down with communism". Teo, as a spokesman of demonstrators talked after the meeting with Kumelniski, a councillor of the embassy: Kumelniski emphasized that Soviet government is not in a position to control Radio Moscow, and explained that Radio Moscow had no intention of despising Indonesian Government and people. Soviet's legation attaché talked that in order to maintain friendship with Indonesia, Soviet government would take a proper step never to repeat similar broadcast. Soviet well recognizes PKI does not exist in Indonesia, he added.

I S R A E L (Jeffrey Stiffman, St Louis MO) May RIB, page 17: "The ZIO....oops, ISRAEL" What does this mean? Is Israel to be denied reality as a Zionist state in the pages of RIB? Was the heading gh's or that of correspondent Ralf Munster? Is Russia introduced as "The COMM.." or VOA as "The CAP.. "?? There is a war against the validity of the State of Israel, and your heading falls into the category of PLO name-calling.

The article implies that Israel Radio's 0500 program slants the news and that the BBC does not. I suggest that the listener also listen to the 2230 (repeated three more times during the evening) for a more complete report. Israel Radio's 0500 report is a 15 minute summary of news for not only Israel but for national and international news as well. The more complete news reports at other hours contain more content. Also, BBC often reports news from a different angle than VOA, Radio Argentina, etc. Does this mean that one is broadcasting truth and one falsehood? Hardly. The subtle assumption that Kol Israel is distorting the news is unfounded.

I am a Rabbi, a Zionist, and one who passionately disagrees with many of the policies of the Begin government. But, as I listen to Israel Radio and the BBC at least twice each day, I fail to find a pattern of lying or slanting implied by Mr Munster. On the contrary, the broadcast services of the two democracies involved freely report dissent, disruption and disagreement with government policies as well as the government "line". Let us remember that Israel is the only true democracy in the Middle East. Let us listen to her radio programs with the same critical standards that we listen to our own. But let us not accuse unless the facts warrant it.

gh: Replying to the first para above: It was my idea to start it out that way, not Munster's. The reason was that the item immediately followed, alphabetically, IRAQ, and thus we were in an Iraqi mind-set, where Israel is always referred to as "The Zionist Entity". It was meant to be mildly humorous. Actually, although RIB is arranged along national lines for convenience of reference, I regard nationalism, of whatever ilk, as one of mankind's greatest banes, right up there with organized religion; so I cannot take "Israel" any more seriously than other national entities. But in this case, and with the great benefit of hindsight, it is obvious to me that it was a mistake to set up Israel along the East Mediterranean coast. The reason for putting it there was obviously the propensity for the Jews, no less than the Christians and the Moslems, to live in the past, to form an insane attachment to certain pieces of territory. Instead of displacing all those Palestinians, Israel should have been established in some relatively uninhabited desert, e.g. western Australia; and the world as a whole would now be much more peaceful; the Israelis themselves would be much better off. Hmmm...is it really too late to move Israel somewhere else??

J A P A N (Kazunori Ushigome, Tokyo) Radio Japan DX CORNER, 10 minute program in English is broadcast as follows: Sundays 0810 17870 21610, 1225 11875 9675, 1625 11705 15235, 1840 9580 11780, 2025 9580 11780. Mondays 1025 11875 15235, 1316 9505 11705 11815, 1516 9505 9675 11815, 1916 9675 11815 15325; Tuesdays 0010 15300 17825, 0155 15195 17825 21610 21640. It includes the following items: (1) DX reception reports compiled by the Japanese Association of DXers (JADX, CPO Box 1766, Tokyo 100-91), read by Miss Yuka Nukina. (2) Wave conditions and band surveys by 8 Japanese top DXers: Nobuaki Takahashi, Yuuki Sakagami, Kazunori Ushigome, Nobuyoshi Aoi, Seiichi Hasegawa, Mitsuo Yamada, Yoshiaki Hayashi, Tooru Yamashita; read by Miss Hiroko Ito. (3) Topics (if time is enough) read by Yuka Nukina. (4) DX info compiled by the Japan Short Wave Club (JSWC, CPO Box 1665, Tokyo 100-91) since May 23-25, read by NHK announcer Mr Koizumi. Mr Naoki Morishita is announcer-producer of this program. I hope that you should send him your impression, suggestions, and what is most valuable item in the program. Because he has first experience of producing a DX program at this time. Help him and listen to Radio Japan DX CORNER and then write to him care of the Europe-American Division, NHK Overseas Department, 2-2-1 Jin-nan, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo, 150 Japan.

(Darryl Holland, Riverdale NY) I beg to differ with G J Munz in RIB 64 re NHK. Riverdale should be as familiar to GJM as is Washington Heights to me, geographically. I am atop a hill (ostensibly lifted above skyscrapers and valleys of shortwave audibility) and with no effort can hear the Cooks on 11760, Honiara on 9545, NZ on 17 MHz, Guam on 11840, India on 11850 (home news, i.e. internal miniwatts). NHK? Nope. Well, let's say, rarely and even then with stinko modulation, I gave up on NHK last year on any frequency at any time slot. If I can get zero point five kW from Rarotonga with only an amplified random length, but not 200 kW from Tokyo, that's a disgrace. There's news and politics afloat in Oceania spiked by our "free" presses, available thru the SIBC and RNZ (native Polynesia vs. white man, for example) and social movement afloat that NHK appears either incapable or unwilling to project.

(G Sharman, Hollywood CA) Back to sumō (RIB 65 page 26): "Grand" distinguishes Grand Sumō (from, e.g. "temple-ground" sumō) and not one tournament from the others. Each of the six listed tournaments is a championship, and rankings change six times during the year. NHK broadcasts daily results on short-wave, but I am not aware of a "play-by-play" broadcast. All other Grand Sumō throughout the year is regarded as exhibition or training activity, without effect on rankings.

K O R E A S O U T H (Radio Corea) Concurso "Vigésimo Aniversario" de la Sección Española y el Segundo Aniversario de ACCIÓN DX. Radio Corea pone en marcha el 1 de junio el concurso 20 años de emisiones en español y 2 años de Acción DX. Invitamos a todos los radioeschuchas y diexistas del mundo a participar en él. Bases - contestar a las siguientes preguntas: 1) ¿En qué año se celebra la olimpiada de verano en Seul? 2) ¿En qué fecha empezó Radio Corea su emisión en español? 3) ¿En cuántas lenguas emite Radio Corea en su servicio internacional? 4) ¿Podría indicar la localización geográfica de la península de Corea con el meridiano y paralelo? 5) Citar títulos de 3 programas semanales emitidos por Radio Corea? --Analizar la programación de un día cualquiera de las emisiones de Radio Corea, indicando su punto de vista sobre las cualidades de las emisiones. Composición - preparar un artículo sobre el tema "La impresión de Corea obtenida a través de Radio Corea". Premios - Los diez primeros premios de las preguntas y los seis premios del artículo consisten en placas de honor, varios obsequios sorpresa, banderín especial, QSL especial, insignia de Radio Corea. Para todos los participantes, QSL y banderín especial y recuerdo de la K.B.S. Plazo del concurso - Deberán encontrarse las cartas en Radio Corea antes del 15 de agosto de 1982. Y se dará a conocer el resultado el 20 de agosto en ACCIÓN DX y el 21 de agosto en el buzón del radioescucha. Condiciones - se puede participar también con sólo enviar el artículo de la composición, ya que hay premios separados. [Horario de emisiones en español incluye: 0000-0030 en 15575; 0930-1000 en 9570 y 11725; 1300-1330 en 9870; 1630-1700 en 11830, según dice el WRTH 82].

RADIO KOREA
Korean Broadcasting System
1-Yoido-dong, Youngdungpo-ku,
Seoul 150, Korea
Cable Add.: KBS Seoul
Telex: KBSKB K24599
Tel.: 7803-504

L E B A N O N (Shaul Ceder, Jerusalem, Israel) The Phalangist-backed Voice of Lebanon (also subtitled "Voice of Liberty") is a breath of fresh air among Arab stations. The 1815 GMT English newscast is remarkably free (naturally) of the anti-Israel blather one usually hears from outlets in the Arab world. In addition, the musical programs are quite refreshing. Some songs, although in Arabic, have a distinctly western flavor.

(Jeffrey Stiffman, St Louis MO) Your correspondent in May RIB, p. 20 talks of the S. Lebanon radio and TV stations. He could have done his homework since he was part of UNIFIL there. The "Voice of Hope" was started and is financed by an American Christian, George Otis, former president of Lear Jet and a devoutly religious man. He came to Southern Lebanon and spoke with Maj. Haddad. Haddad asked him why the Christians of the world have forgotten the Christians of Lebanon - who were being slaughtered by the PLO and the Syrians. Otis and his friends have funded the radio and TV stations to get the message across about Lebanese Christians throughout the Middle East. I visited the station two years ago. It is a shoe-string operation--the announcer the day I visited was a young Jewish American who signed on because he was concerned about the decimation of the Christian community of Lebanon. Programs are a mix of Bible readings, Western music and news reports. Very amateurish by American standards - but not by Middle Eastern ones. They do not do any evangelizing--only a soft sell. It is interesting that your correspondent, a former UNIFIL soldier, did not mention the raison d'être of the station or the peril of the Christian community of Lebanon--or perhaps he didn't want to see what was happening around him.

L I B Y A (James E McDonald Jr, Ardmore PA) Listening to Libya's new broadcast at 2130 UTC on 11815, and liked what I heard. They play a variety of soft music plus a little rock, revolutionary songs. They have a mail bag show called POST BAG, broadcast every Sunday and repeated every Wednesday.

(Joel Rubin, Berkeley CA) Did you know (19 May 2145 on 11815) that the real reason Israel wants relations with black Africa is so that all those Israeli agricultural advisors can take over Uganda for Zionism? (This is based on the fact that, at one time, some bright young man in Whitehall was trying to give the Zionists part of British East Africa if they'd give up Palestine.)(Actually, the reason Qadafi wants to stop Israeli relations with black Africa is that it might slow down his goal of a Pan African Islamic Jamahiriya--a sort of greater Chad, "from Cairo to the Cape". I read all about it in "The Protocols of the Elders of Tripoli," hi) There was high life music in between the B.S., so this early English broadcast may have been intended for trans-Saharan consumption.

(Paul Karagianis, UK, Union of Asian DXers) For clarification of the distinxion between "Jumhuriyah" and "Jamahiriyah" I consulted an Arabist. "Jumhuriah" is the accepted translation for 'republic' being derived from the root work 'jumhur' meaning "the public" and from 'jumhui' meaning that which is related to the public. 'Jumhuriyah" is the feminine of 'jumhuri'. 'Jamahiriyah' is derived from 'jamahir' meaning 'the masses' and is the feminine of 'jamahiri'--that which is related to the masses. Since Qadhafi decreed some time ago that Libya was henceforth to be ruled by the masses, 'jamahiriyah' became the terminal title word. [Also cf the Turkish word for Republic, which starts with a C -gh]

MALDIVES (John Demmitt, PA, SPEEDX) English schedule for Voice of Maldives home service, with feature programs 1215-1300 GMT, then NEWS at 1300. No frequency given, but 4754 has been reported [currently silent on SW -gh]. Feature programs: Sat YOUR WORLD, ENGLISH MUSIC; Sun UN SCOPE, BBC ENGLISH BY RADIO, SOUNDS OF '81; Mon AGRICULTURE--KEY TO LIVING, LISTENERS CHOICE; Tue PERSPECTIVES, MELODY TIME; Wed OPEN WINDOW--KNOW YOUR NEIGHBOR, BBC ENGLISH BY RADIO, SOUNDS OF '81; Thu WORLD OF EDUCATION, HITS IN GERMANY; Fri WORLD OF HEALTH, BBC ENGLISH BY RADIO, SOUNDS OF '81 (undated sked).

NEPAL (David Foster, Down Under DX Survey) Visit to Radio Nepal. No one is assigned to QSL reception reports at Radio Nepal, so is it any wonder we DXers are having troubles obtaining one? However, if you write to Mr. B. Shivakoti, you stand a reasonable chance of a reply. Don't bother writing to the Chief Engineer or Director-General, since they are "too busy", though how the latter can claim to be busy when all he does is stand on the balcony all day reading the paper (and supervising the digging of foundations for the new studio building) is beyond me! Only the 100 kW transmitters at Khumaltar are used presently, with the 5 kW unit (Australian!) at Jawalakhel as a standby. However, since the King of Nepal has the occasional bout of wanderlust, as Kings do, you may just be lucky enough to hear Jawalakhel. Why? Because one of the 100 kWers is assigned to beam programmes to wherever the King happens to be, and so the 5 kW'er does its job as standby. There is no advance schedule, but if you know the King's itinerary, it might help your DX delvings. Future plans have already been publicised elsewhere: 1st phase is the new studio building and equipment (Japanese-financed), an increase from 10 to 100 kW for MW in Kathmandu, and a new 100 kW MW transmitter in Pokhara, all to be completed in about 2 years. The 2nd phase involves adding MW transmitters in other centres throughout Nepal. After both phases are finished, 55% of Nepal will enjoy MW radio coverage. Given Nepalese terrain, I don't see how it would be possible ever to abandon shortwave.

NETHERLANDS (Joel Rubin, CA) According to an envelope I received from MEDIA NETWORK, there is an organization at Box 222 called "Radio Netherlands Television". Do I need a Heathkit earth station or SSTV equipment to receive them? (Or is it a transcription service or wishful thinking?)

(Sandy Wayne Wilson, IN) RN's SHORTWAVE FEEDBACK on May 26 played a call from their answering machine, from someone in Missouri giving the platform of the National Party. After that it started me to thinking about just how many calls RN's answering service gets in one week? If that tape had been played on some international broadcast stations the management would have pulled the plug on the answering machine. Not to mention pulling the plug on the person who let that little piece of tape get on the air. I don't think that RN is brave enough to go on the air with what you might call "rip and read" with the output of the answering machine. I would be willing to say that if someone called [in] opposing views that were of a fascist persuasion, the caller wouldn't receive the same Dutch tolerance, that the Netherlands is so famous for.

(Richard Boltuck, Hammond IN) MEDIA NETWORK's critique of gh's new book published by Sony paralleled my own in several respects, but was needlessly harsh overall--faint praise indeed. It seemed to miss the key point that the book is, in balance, excellent, and overdue as a primer for SWL/DX neophytes. Does this slight represent continuing hostility to gh from Holland?

NEW ZEALAND (Auckland Star, May 13, Hartley) (Rob Williams, Southern Cross DX Post) Tony King has provided us with a press statement dated May 12 concerning RNZ, from the chairman of the board: "In spite of Government cutbacks, the Corporation will continue to bear the cost of the Shortwave service until August to explore all possible options, including commercialisations, leasing, etc. There will be no breakouts of programming from the National program as was the case giving overseas listeners MAILBAG, NZ CALLING and a Japanese language segment"

gh: However, Steve Webster reported on RCI SWL DIGEST in late May or early June that he was still hearing Pacific language news around 0340. I've checked for NZ CALLING at the appropriate times but reception was too poor to determine.

(Arthur T Cushen, MBE, Invercargill, 14 May) Things are much brighter at the moment. There was a closure for the end of April and then of course it was put forward to May 7 at 1215 UTC, but that has now passed and it was announced by the Broadcasting Corporation of New Zealand that they would hold a Board Meeting this week and look at the position. They have had the meeting and decided that BCNZ would fund RNZ in

Reprieve again for short wave

WELLINGTON, Today (PA).— Radio New Zealand's shortwave service has again been reprieved.

The chairman of the Broadcasting Corporation, Mr Ian Cross, announced yesterday that, in spite of the Government decision to end its funding of shortwave radio, the corporation had decided to maintain the service at its own cost in the meantime.

His announcement followed a monthly meeting of the corporation board.

"The board's view was that it was bound to defer the closure of the service to enable Radio New Zealand and other interested parties to explore all possible options for its continuance," he said.

"The corporation has received proposals involving other bodies joining Radio New Zealand in a shared use of the shortwave facility. A further possible alternative is for the BCNZ to commercialise the service. A re-equipment option also has been presented for investigation.

"Against a background of public and political uncertainty, and the need to preserve the available frequencies for New Zealand, my board believes it must, as a matter of public interest, postpone the closure of the service until all these options are fully explored.

"It will also be looking for a clear statement of principle, especially in the area of foreign relations, on the desirability of a shortwave service in the national interest over the next decade," Mr Cross said.

He said transmission equipment was obsolescent and would cost at least $2.5 million to upgrade. The board had no hope of meeting that cost.

the meantime and the Chairman, Ian Cross, is looking at ways of financing the operation, either commercially or by other means, and other departments of government, and in the meantime the Service is continuing. The announcement of the pending closing this time brought greater public reaction. There were many newspaper editorials throughout the country and they are still running in this field. Radio and television have both taken up the fact that the pending closure would be detrimental to New Zealand and of course RNZ themselves are very keen to see the Service continued. One of the remarkable aspects of it, was that a whole afternoon debate in the House of Representatives was devoted to the pending closure of RNZ. The Labour Opposition brought in a notice of motion, and forced the House to debate the whole afternoon the pending closure, and it was quite interesting to find just how little MPs on the Government side knew about shortwave broadcasting and some in fact were asked directly did they listen to shortwave, and very few of them knew about the subject matter in which was the basis of discussion. It did highlight again the public interest in our shortwave service, and I feel this has also done much to promote the continuation of the service.

We know that there has been tremendous reaction from overseas from listeners to Radio New Zealand and from governments in the South Pacific, and at the time of writing this letter, RNZ is to continue indefinitely and the BCNZ is looking for other means of financing the service. The Government has refused to allow the increase of radio and television license. The combined license has been in operation since 1975 without change. It is $45 for colour TV and a little less for black & white for an annual subscription, and from that the RNZ National Programme is funded entirely, that is non-commercial. The commercial side does run at a profit and of course so does TV, but the fact that over these years inflation is running around 14% a year, but broadcasting and television has had to retain the same income. Thanks again for the publicity concerning Radio New Zealand.

(Dennis Mayes, Austin TX) J. R. R. Tolkien fans, whose appetite is unsated by BBCWS's reading of "The Hobbit" might be interested to know the BBC's 26-part dramatization of "The Lord of the Rings," which BBCWS deemed unsuited to the SW medium, starting running on RNZ at the beginning of May (GMT Sundays at 0200). The bad news: 15485 is buried in noise at that hour. 17705, which at the end of May was consistently received here with an SIO of 333 to 444 earlier and later, is sometimes clear then. The RNZ serial drama, THE ARMSTRONG ACCOUNT, "which traces the varying fortunes of a family living in the Waikato", also in 26 half-hour installments, can be heard GMT Tuesdays at 0305, but suffers from foreign language co-channel interference that signs on 17705 at that hour. Tolkien/drama die-hards may wish to give a try.

N I C A R A G U A (George Wood, Stockholm, Sweden) Concerning the UPI item carried under (non?-) EL SALVADOR in May RIB, Newsweek is as wrong as American officials about foreign involvement in Nicaragua. During my month-long stay there in February I learned from the BBC one morning that CIA head William Casey was claiming that there were 6000 Cubans in Managua alone--along with countless Russian, East Germans, Vietnamese, North Koreans, and Palestinians. When I mentioned this to other foreigners at the pension where we were staying in Managua, they practically all died of laughter. A very large portion of the Cuban population is black, probably about half. 6000 Cubans in Managua would have meant 3000 black Spanish speakers. While my Spanish isn't good enough to pick out a Cuban accent, there is no way we could have missed 3000 Spanish-speaking blacks in that rather small city. And there is no way they could have kept Vietnamese, Koreans, or Palestinians hidden. They just weren't there. I can't tell an East German from a West German, but the many West Germans I encountered in Nicaragua could. I asked them if they'd seen any East Germans. They hadn't. One day we actually did see a couple who could have been Russian. They were European, but wore clothing that looked like the latest fashions from the 50s. Maybe they were Russian--but you can't base reports of vast foreign involvement on the routine presence of diplomats or business people.

We spent a lot of time at the Hotel Intercontinental in Managua, which is a place where both the diplomatic crowd and the budget tourists gather. On the 48th anniversary of Sandino's death we were at the huge demonstration at the Plaza de la Revolución where Mexican President José López Portillo made his generous offer to mediate between the United States and the people of Central America. Just about every foreigner in the country must have been there that day. And if William Casey wants to know about foreign involvement, I can report that at the demonstration, at the Hotel Intercontinental and everywhere we went in Nicaragua, we heard two foreign languages! Swedish and Norwegian--the languages of foreign aid volunteers, tourists, and work brigades. So condemn the Nordic invasion of Central America, but don't invent hordes of people who can't be hidden, who just aren't there.

As far as the El Salvador underground stations being located in Nicaragua, I have no direct evidence; unfortunately, the receiver I had with me was a Grundig Yachtboy 100. It's a wonderful little set for travelling, but it has a series of discrete shortwave bands, and the 40 meter band segment didn't extend very far below 7 MHz. I never did hear any of the guerrilla stations from El Salvador; however, I have a feeling that if there had been a strong local transmitter anywhere near 7 MHz--especially Radio Unity which is supposed to be right on that frequency--I would have heard something. I went looking often enough. The El Salvador rebels obviously have an office in Managua; there's no reason why they shouldn't. We met lots of people who had met some of the 3000 Cuban teachers and

doctors in Nicaragua. The Nicaraguans themselves don't especially like foreigners--not Swedes, Americans, and especially not Cubans. They are rather nationalistic, and it is their revolution and they want to keep it that way.

By the way, the American spy ship mentioned in the item is in Nicaraguan territorial waters. Has the American press ever reported that? In some respects the Nicaraguans are glad to have it there--its existence blocking the only direct route to El Salvador has confirmed that there aren't any weapons entering El Salvador across the Gulf of Fonseca. Since the Hondurans claim they aren't coming thru that way, from Nicaragua, the argument about a vast foreign pipeline of arms to El Salvador thru Nicaragua looks rather silly. One of the members of the Nicaraguan government was recently here in Stockholm. Commenting on Reagan's charges about arms aid to El Salvador he said, "Why should we send weapons to El Salvador when there's a large international market? During our struggle we bought most of our weapons in the United States. The liberation movement in El Salvador has always had more money than we had during our struggle. They must be buying on the international market as well."

This perhaps is only indirectly concerned with radio. But there is a lot of misinformation in the American media about Central America. We encountered a lot of joy in Nicaragua, people happy to finally have some control over their lives and their country. But they were incredibly afraid of an American intervention, and obviously upset about the American training camps for ex-Somocistas, to prepare for an eventual invasion.

(Mike MacCollum, Northfield MN) La Voz de Sandino, May 22, 0419-0459 s/off on 6222. Featured talks in Spanish about how this was the real voice of Sandino, mentioned human rights several times, and played a tape with speeches on it, including the line "The hour has arrived--we won't permit it!" Also might have said something about "La Voz de Sandino comienza," perhaps indicating that it was the first broadcast. The station also asked for solidarity with comandante someone, probably Com. Cero, and said it was the official voice of FRN or FRLN or something like this. They also played a tape of some machineguns at one point, and martial music before they went off. The audio was good, like they had a pro engineer or transmitter, but it still sounded better in SSB. Also said they were in the 49 meter band, and part of a schedule including "10 at night". I heard an electrical humming noise on this frequency the next night on both my 2001 and FRG-7000 but nothing here in this time period since, at least when I've listened. By the way, perhaps it was this station referred to in that news report I heard you mention a while back about the Argentines backing a Nic cland. However, if La Voz de Sandino backs Comandante Cero, it sounds too left-wing for the Argentines, at least before the Falklands/Malvinas conflict broke out.

(Bob Rankin, Lawrence KS) After hearing of the new Nicaraguan clandestine on RCI (or was it WRNO?) I heard them sign on at 0400 8 June with a descending whistle IS, National anthem, quote from Edén Pastora Gómez, Comandante Cero, ID and anti-government programming. The best ID I got was "Con una voz, por una voz, la Voz de Sandino, la voz de la resistencia nacional, a las 6 de la tarde y 10 de la noche en los 6220 MHz...en la banda de 49 m. Somos los guerrilleros de (?)." The station is interesting among clandestines because both frequency and sign on time were quite precise. Although my BFO showed a strong carrier, the station only has an upper (no lower) sideband. No jamming was heard. Sign off with another Pastora quote and NA at 0447 GMT. By the way, I read recently that Radio Noticias del Continente was a Montonero operation. I can't recall where I saw it though, possibly the Christian Science Monitor? [heard here June 6 & 7 at 0400 on 6220.0 but since then, just jamming]

PAPUA NEW GUINEA (Kirk Allen, Ponca City OK) Lately I have received several transmissions from NBC. On May 8 I heard them around 9520 kHz from 0750 to 0835 UTC. Reception was fair. Programming consisted of several rock & roll songs, a country--western tune, and a 5-minute religious program. Also at 0815-0835 a sports program with many scores, rugby, soccer, I think; and comments about many various sports participants. On May 9 & 16 I heard them around 9540 kHz. [This might have been the similar-sounding Solomon Islands, instead, on 9545 -gh]. On the 9th, there was considerable QRM from WRNO [9550]. Reception on May 16 was fair once again, 0705-0747, mostly with religious songs. These transmissions were not 100% in English; on the 16th at 0733 a reminder was read to be sure and register to vote (thrilling, huh?) To me, this station is interesting to hear because of the way they mix together the two languages. Some good DX if one can stay up late!

POLAND (gh) Two press reports worthy of looking up this month: "Poland Censures Old Annoyer: Radio Free Europe", New York Times, May 11, page 2, (via J J Halsema); and "Poles' Radio Dial Is Battleground of Fierce East-West Struggle," Washington Post, May 27, page A30 (via Kraig W Krist), also in Greensburg PA Tribune-Review, May 30, page B1 (via Bill Dymond)

PORTUGAL (Kevin Mikell, DeKalb IL) During Radio Portugals' English broadcast on May 13 GMT, they presented a feature on the Cathedral of Lisbon and Pope John Paul's visit to the shrine of Fátima. They mentioned that the present Cardinal of Lisbon, years ago, before he became a bishop, was a radio announcer at the Catholic radio station, Rádio Renascença I would guess. He would provide reports about the pilgrims visiting the shrine of Fátima. A bit of interesting trivia.

SEYCHELLES (Steven R Lare, Holland MI) Re remarks in June RIB, FEBA does not verify via QSL

for reports outside of service area, but will verify via acknowledgement card. Three required IRCs for airmail reply as per 82 WRTH. In my opinion acknowledgement card is as good as QSL, at least one gets a reply from the station. But it makes one wonder why the station cannot take the time to verify via QSL as it would only take them just a short time longer to do so.

S O L O M O N I S L A N D S (Joel Rubin, CA) Want to sell a car or buy a house in beautiful downtown Honiara? Purchase an ad on SIBC's BUY, SELL & EXCHANGE, aired Saturdays at 7:30 am (per an SIBC ad). The WRTH says they're on GMT+11, so that's Friday at 2030z, undoubtedly heard with much greater probability in Australia or New Zealand than here.

S O U T H A F R I C A (Sandy Wayne Wilson, Muncie IN) It seems that South Africa just cannot stop trying to tell other nations how to handle their racial problems. Just after Queen Beatrix's visit to the US, Radio RSA ran a commentary on race relations in The Netherlands. During the commentary they ran through a list of racial incidents that have occurred. They attempted to justify their own policies on the subject. It sounded like a drug addict trying to cure an alcoholic. I just wish that they would try to cure their own problems in the field of race relations.

(via Kraig W Krist, VA) gh: May-Oct 1982 Radio RSA Programme Schedule indicates this is another station trending toward the magazine format from the block program format, as the Tuesday-Saturday (GMT) service to North America consists now of NEWS, COMMENTARY and AFRICA TODAY, tho the latter has rotating included segments: Tue BUSINESS FRONT, Wed TALKING POINT, Thu SPECIAL REPORT, Fri TRADE AFRICA, Sat LOOKING INTO AFRICA. GMT Sun: NEWS, PO BOX 4559, TOURING RSA, DX CORNER. Mon: NEWS, COMMENT & OPINION, CONVERSATION CORNER, THIS IS SOUTH AFRICA; 0200-0257. This transmission is apparently now identical on weekdays to the Mon-Fri 1100, 1500 and 2100 segments.

The 0300 and 0630 transmissions are now mostly GOOD MORNING AFRICA, whilst at 1100 Sats, NEWS, THE WEEK'S HIGHLIGHTS, SOUTH AFRICAN HIT PARADE; 1300 NEWS IN BRIEF, YOURS & MINE, THE WORLD AROUND US, THE WEEK'S HIGHLIGHTS; 1400-1557 NEWS & GOOD AFTERNOON AFRICA. Sunday 1100 NEWS, ECONOMIC REVIEW, P O BOX 4559, THE MESSAGE, THE WORLD AROUND US. 1300 NEWS, TALKING POINT, SONGS OF PRAISE, UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS, CONVERSATION CORNER, ON THE LAND; 1400 NEWS IN BRIEF, TOURING RSA, THE MESSAGE, INTERACTION, THE WORLD AROUND US, SPECIAL REPORT; 1500 NEWS, COMMENT, MUSIC IN THE SUN, P O BOX 4559, COMMENT AND OPINION. Unfortunately, R RSA reception at 0200 and 1100/1600 has been awful lately. The only times mentioned for DX CORNER in Radio RSA's schedule (shades of ORF) are in the Sat 2100 & GMT Sun 0200 transmissions just before closing NEWS IN BRIEF, but a separate press release from Pieter Martins says Sats during the 1300 broadcast, at about 1535, repeated in the 2100 and the Sun 0200 and repeated once more on Thurs during the 1300 [usually about 1304], content as in June RIB page 29.

S W I T Z E R L A N D (SRI May-November programme guide) (Sandy Wayne Wilson, IN) SRI has made one program change for the May-November period. BALANCE SHEET [first Sundays] has been replaced by BLUEPRINT, on business, industry and science.

gh: SRI has also distributed a questionnaire, or rather Survey, on its weekend broadcasts, basically to determine whether people like the present set up of current affairs Monday-Friday and features on weekends. You really need to see the form to fill it out properly; perhaps a quick request to SRI Audience Research, 3000 Berne 15, would get you a copy.

On May 2, 1957, the first "Jazz Panorama" programme was broadcast by what was then the European & Overseas Shortwave Service of the Swiss Broadcasting Corporation (now Swiss Radio International). A regular monthly feature had come into being, telling in words and music the story of the growth and development of jazz in Europe. This programme has been going strong without interruption ever since, offering reports about events and artists on the European jazz scene, often with recordings from countries from which little jazz had been heard so far, including Eastern European nations. At the same time, visiting American jazz stars also appeared on "Jazz Panorama", musicians like Duke Ellington, Louis Armstrong, Stan Kenton, Dave Brubeck, Lionel Hampton, Erroll Garner, Oscar Peterson, Ella Fitzgerald, Nat King Cole and Sidney Bechet, only to mention a few. Prominent jazz critics and experts, as well, were guests on the program, such as Willis Conover and Leonard Feather (USA), Charles Delauney (France), Arrigo Polillo (Italy), Joachim Ernst Berendt (West Germany), Lubomir Doruzka (Czechoslovakia) and Prof. Janos Gonda (Hungary).

After the foundation in 1969 of the European (later International) Jazz Federation, over which I had the pleasure to preside for 10 years, "Jazz Panorama" reported regularly on the development and progress of that new organisation. It has always been one of the chief concerns of this programme to show to the world at large that jazz is not only a true musical idiom of our time, but perhaps the most important and the most creative form of contemporary musical expression. Having been initiated and being constantly developed in America, this music has found an evergrowing active response in Europe and other parts of the world as well. European jazzmen have long passed the stage of mere imitation and are now making their own creative contributions. There can no longer be any doubt about the validity and the value of European jazz today, and leading European jazzmen in growing numbers are making their name even in the United States, just as some of the most prominent American jazz artists have found the European scene attractive enough to settle down here. Today jazz is being spread worldwide by means of radio and satellite television, on records, tapes and cassettes. The mass media are helping to turn jazz not only into a music for the whole world to enjoy but also into a kind of musical means of communication for jazz enthusiasts everywhere. SRI's "Jazz Panorama" is happy to have been among the first to contribute regularly to this end. *Lance Tschannen*

T A I W A N (William Dang, Calgary Alta) Re tapes of VOFC broadcasts sent to them being returned with Chinese music recorded on them: Being intrigued by this offer, I took it up. Recorded an hour's worth of broadcasts via WYFR relay and sent it on to VOFC. What arrived back a few weeks later was an hour's worth of music all right, but it was recorded on a different (and inferior brand of) cassette, in terrible sound (distorted and with treble severely rolled off) and in mono. Anyone thinking about sending tapes to VOFC should take note.

U G A N D A (George J Poppin, San Francisco CA) Heard a nice song and musical program followed by commentary on UGANDA TODAY. Talked about role and relations with USA. They also threw in a few terrific oldies: "You Belong to Me" ("Button up your overcoats, when the wind is free, take good care of yourself, you belong to me") and that grand old favorite, "Cecelia" ("Does your mother know you're out, Cecelia?" etc.) Memories of depression and the University of Santa Clara days, 1938-42--wow! Mem-

ories are made of this. Heard Radio Uganda May 1 GMT, 0316-0400+ on 15325. Had not heard same since 24 April. Have been sending them monitoring reports every 7-10 days since February. Takes them about 14-21 days to receive reports.

U N I T E D A R A B E M I R A T E S (via Bob Reinecker, Coraopolis PA) Transmission schedule from UAE Radio, Dubai, has added this note to their "QSL 100%" item: "Yes, we do accept cassette recordings from our listeners."

U K O G B A N I A T F I (Jim Halsema, Glenmoore PA, May 20) In its broadcasts of the past two days, the BBC has described the taking over of one of its Ascension Island transmitters by the British Ministry of Defence and the institution of the propaganda station "Radio Atlántico del Sur" to transmit to Argentine forces in the Falklands/Malvinas and on the mainland. BBC was careful to distance itself from the UK Government effort and said that two of its employee unions had condemned the move. A BBC correspondent stationed at Punta Arenas, Chile who picked up the broadcast described it as an odd mixture of music, news from press sources and items evidently intended to strike fear into its targets. The correspondent doubted that many Argentine soldiers had shortwave receivers or if they had, whether their officers would allow them to listen to Ascension. One of the 'fear' pieces described the mysterious Special Air Services (SAS) commandos as a unit the Argentines would have to contend with. The commander of the British naval task force was quoted from "press sources" as predicting an imminent invasion by his men.

What Britain tells the enemy [sic]

by LAURENCE MARKS (London Observer, May 30, via Ralf Løvström, Oslo, Norway)

SELECTIVE transcripts of Radio Atlantico del Sur, the Ministry of Defence's Spanish language service to Argentina troops in the Falklands, suggest Defence Secretary John Nott's promise to the House of Commons that it would nt engage in prpaganda was pretty wide of the mark.

The broacasters seem to be a mixture of straight factual reporting, crude and occasionally comic attempts at demoralisation and pop music.

Radio Atlantico's stock-in-trade is bad news from Argentina: two finance companies ave gone into liquidation; mports from Brazil have almost stopped; sea and air supplies to the 'Malvinas' have een almost totally suspended; the French Rugby Federation has cancelled a tour of Argentina.

In Britain, on the other hand, inflation has come down to single figures and Prince Charles had hired a new butler.

A talk on the military situation emphasises how powerful the British commandos rifles and machine-guns are ('they can fire through walls's) and recommends Argentine troops to hide deep down in their foxholes.

Another speaker reproaches Argentina for 'one of the cruellest acts of ingratitue' to the British, reminding listeners of Britain's financial and engineering contribution to Argetia after it became independent in the last century. He adds, not altogether tactfully that Argentina is in great measure a British creation.

A talk on 'health problems among Argentine troops' warns of the danger of a deadly parasitical disease transmitted by sheep; 'the cysts start to appear in several parts of the body.'

Radio Atlantico's strongest suit is the domestic politics of the junta. British military successes have severely damaged the junta's united front; nnaction by the army and navy has provoked allegations of cowardice; President Galtieri has lost control of the situation; the air force commander was furious at having to send his young pilots on missions without support from the other services, and held his planes back in a protest aimed at forcing the navy into battle. Everybody is asking, 'Where is the navy?'

An Argentine prisoner is quoted as saying: 'I never thought we would have to fight when we came here. They only gave me a rifle and six bullets. I don't know why they brought me here.' Prisoners are reported to be enjoying their first meal for two days. Before that they had to share a can of meat among several of them.

A Falklander, Gerald Dickinson of Port San Carlos, is quoted as saying how sorry he felt for Argentine conscripts who had to beg for bread during the cold weather, that two 16-year-olds had been executed for desertion, and that islanders had found plastic bags containing the bodies of soldiers who had died of exposure.

In 1956 the Foreign Office broadcast a similar service in Arabic from Cyprus during the Suez campaign. Like Radio Atlantico, it too was ridiculed.

Some BBC men are saying that this time around the sophisticated Foreign Office types refused to have anything to do with the propaganda exercise and left it to the Defence Ministry to provide some innocent amusement for the enemy

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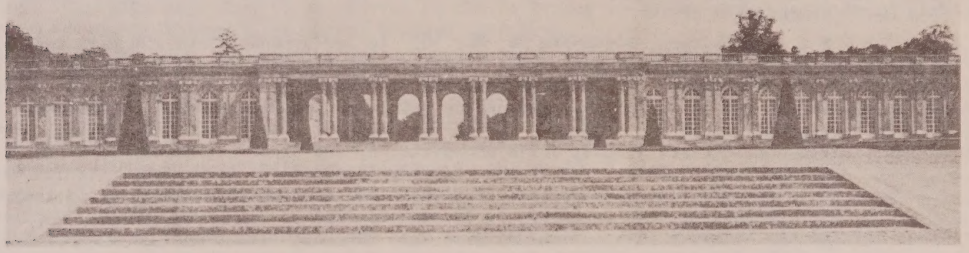
(Mike Tripka, OH) With Argentina usually inaudible, my firsthand news on the crisis in the "Falklands" is coming from the BBC. Their handling of it has been in the best BBC fashion, factual, non-political, and not blowing the horn for 'our heroes'. I am by no means endorsing the actions of either Britain or Argentina; the Falklands/Malvinas are hardly worth the trouble being made over them (I can't honestly say that anywhere merits killing for it, but this fight seems more absurd than most). Even so, it's interesting to hear Britain being so impartial about its own war.

(Sandy Wayne Wilson, IN) I've been trying to catch CALLING FAIKLANDS; the program is becoming more important, though quite emotional. If you let your mind run wild you will be overcome by the emotions of the people who are sending messages to loved ones in the Falklands. Even the announcers on the program seem to have become attached to the people down there, and the music seems to be quite sentimental.

(Henry L DuRant, Columbia SC) On LETTERBOX May 15, Margaret Howard responded to my query concerning BBC's plans for a new English DX program or the possible return of WORLD RADIO CLUB: "...no light on the WRC horizon, but from October WAVEGUIDE is going to be twice as long, so there'll be more time for the elements that you enjoy at the moment, our own doings and the goings on in the ionosphere. And they've also got one or two new ideas up their sleeve." While this is not the response many of us were seeking, an additional five minutes will provide time to address hobbyists whose interests extend beyond obtaining best reception of BBC. I hope one new idea may be including some BBCMS material. This increase in airtime for WAVEGUIDE reflects, I believe, BBC management's reaction both to the favorable reception WAVEGUIDE has received and the continuing clamor for a hobby-oriented program. I particularly urge those interested to send their ideas and desires directly to WAVEGUIDE.

FEATURES

Absolute splendour



The Grand Trianon Palace of Versailles, now restored to its former beauty in every detail.

The Palace of the Sun King

'The Gardens of Intelligence' is how one 17th century writer described the great palace at Versailles and its magnificent parks.

Versailles is one of the architectural marvels of the world, and in its time it was the seat of one of the most famous courts in history: the glittering, obsequious, spectacle-mad court of Louis XIV of France: the Sun King. It is 350 years ago that Louis moved his court to Versailles and established the château as the seat of French government.

From Versailles, he ruled France as an absolute monarch, fawned on by his adoring nobility whose lives centred entirely around the king – to be allowed to help the king to dress, for instance, was regarded as one of the highest honours.

But did the move of the Government away from Paris to the provinces contribute to an alienation of the monarchy from the people which finally led to the French revolution? Nina Elston looks at the history of Versailles, at its role in French politics and at the extravagant life of its court.
10th 2030 rep 12th 0115, 1615

Tourism Marks the Spot

As holiday resorts throughout the Mediterranean wind into top gear for the summer, and hoteliers and tour operators prepare to count the profits from the annual tourist invasion, others will be counting the cost. While Europe's biggest post-war growth industry has brought undeniable economic benefits to many countries, it has also wrought irreparable damage to the culture and character of much of the Mediterranean coastline where in the last few years thousands of small communities have been swamped in the rush to cater for the holiday-maker and his money.

More and more, as vast concrete developments engulf the smaller towns and villages, and as this year's "unspoilt island" becomes next year's "main attraction", the question is being asked: Is the tourist industry unwittingly destroying the very things the tourist comes to see. Bill Breckon reports.
18th 1930 rep 19th 0115, 1345

The Dragon and the Bear

After seven and a half years as the BBC's correspondent in both Peking and Moscow, Philip Short contrasts life in China and the Soviet Union and its likely development during the 1980s.

His series of five talks begins with **The Chinese and the Russians** – anarchy and conformism beneath a communist veneer *10th*; **Witches and Commissars** – love and fear among the rural poor is the title of the second talk *17th*; programme three is **Inside the System** – how China and the Soviet Union are ruled *24th*; the fourth programme deals with **Stalin and Mao – the Legacy of Terror** *31st*; and the series ends with **Crisis of Faith – the Prospect for a Better Future** *Aug 7th*
Sats (from 10th), 2100 (ex 17th 1945) rep Mons 0315, 1415 (ex 12th), Weds 1015

The Great Media Robbery

If you make a tape copy on your cassette recorder of a gramophone record, or a video tape copy of a film, in most countries you would be breaking the copyright law. Many people do it anyway as the law is almost impossible to enforce. In Britain, 'home taping' as it is called costs the record companies an estimated £300 million a year and the film companies about £100 million a year in lost revenue.

Home taping is one thing but deliberate piracy is another. This involves the illegal copying and selling of cassettes for private profit and the video tape pirates are making more money in Britain than anywhere else.

In this programme, Humphrey Walwyn looks at the extent of music and video illegal tape copying and finds out how the companies themselves are attempting to protect their own interests
4th 1930 rep 5th 0115, 1345

An Enormously Definite Person

"People often refer to **Dorothy L. Sayers** as four-square, and you could say that the four sides of that square were drama, detective-fiction, dogma and Dante," says Vernon Sproxton in this radio portrait of Dorothy L. Sayers, creator of the aristocratic amateur detective, Lord Peter Wimsey. He introduces some other, less-well-known aspects of Dorothy L. Sayers's work – her translations of Dante and her often controversial religious plays, such as *The Man Born to be King*, which caused a furore when it was broadcast in Britain during the winter of 1941-42.

The programme includes excerpts from that broadcast, and reminiscences from Dr Barbara Reynolds, a friend and collaborator on the Dante translations, and James Brabazon, author of a biography of Dorothy L. Sayers. A dramatisation of one of the Lord Peter Wimsey stories begins on BBC World Service this month. Produced by Peter Firth.
13th 0030 rep 2030, 14th 1330

Assignment

The mysterious world of the computer comes under the microscope this month in BBC World Service's weekly documentary series.

Can computers have a human face? In other words, will their acolytes continue to be almost a race apart, uttering their mystic jargon of micros and minis – ROMs, RAMs and kilobytes – or will people in most occupations find themselves confidently handling these powerful new servants as part of their lives?

Many schools already teach their teenage pupils to work with the computer and perhaps this will take much of the mystery out of the business. Medical centres use computers to ask patients about their symptoms and provide instant diagnosis. And electronic word-processors and memory stores are an increasingly familiar part of the modern office... Peter Beer investigates for **Assignment.**
Weds 2030 rep Thurs 0230, 1130, 1615 (ex 1st)

Thanksgiving Service

On July 12th a great service of thanksgiving will be held in London's St. Paul's Cathedral in the presence of Queen Elizabeth II to celebrate 60 years of broadcasting by the BBC in Britain and 50 years of broadcasting in the BBC's External Services.

Many voices familiar to listeners throughout the world, will be heard sharing in the service, reading passages from Scripture and poetry on the theme of the power of the Word.

Special music will be sung, including a newly composed setting of the BBC's motto, *Nation shall speak peace unto nation* by the Music Adviser to the BBC's Religious Broadcasting Department, Barry Rose.

And there will be a montage of sounds recalling historic broadcasts from the past that have gone out from Britain across the world in times of both peace and war.

The service will be conducted by the Dean of St Paul's, the Very Rev. Alan Webster and the sermon will be preached by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Rt. Rev. Robert Runcie.

Prayers of thanksgiving, confession and dedication will be offered by members of the BBC's religious broadcasting staff and representatives of five major faiths. They will share in speaking the final words of peace and blessing. A special commentary will be provided for listeners overseas, describing both the historical context and the present setting of the service.
12th 1345

Nothing But My Genius

Oscar Wilde in America: 1882

Customs Officer: *Mr Wilde, sir, do you have anything to declare?*
Oscar Wilde: *Nothing. Nothing but my genius.*
Customs Officer: *That, sir, is a commodity that does not require protection in the United States.*

Oscar Wilde was 28 when, on January 2nd 1882, he arrived in America for the first time. His visit was the result of an invitation from Richard D'Oyly Carte who thought Wilde's presence would help promote the latest Gilbert and Sullivan collaboration, *Patience*. Wilde was widely supposed to have been the model for the opera's principal character, the lovesick poet Reginald Bunthorne. Wilde travelled extensively, delivering lectures on various topics, dressed in knee breeches and silk stockings.

In this documentary account of one of the happiest years of his life, Wilde is seen and heard at his most entertaining. With **Martin Jarvis** as Oscar Wilde.

The narrator is **Michael Tudor Barnes** and other parts are played by **Michael Boldie, Helen Horton, Peter Marinker, Bob Sherman** and **Peter Whitman.** Written by Barry Carman; produced by Alan Haydock.
20th 0030 rep 2030, 21st 1330

FEATURES

Saint Ecologist

Friend of the Earth

St. Francis of Assisi, who was born 800 years ago, has become the patron saint of peace, of animals and of ecology, a real 'friend of the earth'. He also had a most colourful life, moving by his own choice from a world of wealth into a world of poverty, and turning from the world of the knight and troubadour to that of the hermit and preacher.

Anne Macnamara traces this fascinating life-story through the town of Assisi itself and throughout Italy and talks with modern Franciscans about the continuing influence of the founder of their order.
6th 0030, rep 2030, 7th 1330

Short Story Competition

The names of the first three prize winners in the BBC World Service's Short Story Competition are being announced by the judges, writers Francis King and Edward Blishen, in a special edition of the Short Story programme this month *11th 1330 rep 12th 2115, 13th 0145, 15th 0815.*

The competition met with a "wonderfully enthusiastic response", says organiser Jenny Hargreaves. By the closing date of March 31st more than 500 stories on the theme *The Old and the New* had been submitted by listeners in all parts of the world. Stories which reached the competition office after that date will be considered for inclusion in the regular *Short Story* programme.

The three winning stories, which earn for their writers prizes of £100, £75 and £50 respectively, are being broadcast in the three remaining weeks of July. Stories by four runners-up will be featured in the *Short Story* programme in August.
Suns 1330 rep Mons 2115, Tues 0145, Thur 0815

Anatomy of Class

Marx called class "the engine which drove history" but do we really know what class is today? Is it as important for individuals and societies as religion or nationalism? Is class dying away in the affluent industrialised countries? How does class relate to religious castes, to wealth, to political and bureaucratic power? Is the Marxist ideal of the classless state feasible?

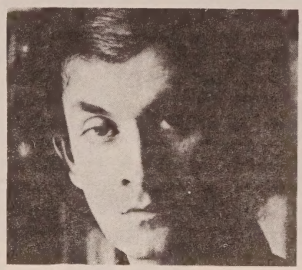
These and other issues are considered by leading historians, political analysts, psychologists and sociologists – and by people of different classes drawn from all over the world.
25th 1930 rep 26th 0115, 1345

The Voice of Meadow Prospect

Gwyn Thomas, the Welsh author, playwright and broadcaster, who died last year, was once described by actor Richard Burton as "the greatest talker in the world." In this portrait, John Ormond presents a selection of his writings and broadcasts, talks to the people who knew him best and looks back over Gwyn Thomas's life-long addiction to words and laughter. A play by Gwyn Thomas, *The Keep*, is also featured on this month.
27th 0030 rep 2030, 28th 1330

Joke by Joke by Michael Green

Michael Green is, perhaps, most famous for his series of 'Coarse' books – *The Art of Coarse Sport, The Art of Coarse Sex* and *The Art of Coarse Drinking* among them – genial fumbler's guides to coping with life. In this affectionate appraisal, **Barry Took** leafs through the pages of Green's books and exposes the truths behind acting, golf, rugby and sailing and introduces a largely unknown character – Squire Haggard. Barry Took is assisted by a "cast of thousands" comprising **Alec Bregonzi, Nell Brennan, Sue Holderness** and **Michael McClain.**
25th 1430 rep 27th 1030, 29th 0045, 30th 0830



Rushdie ... glittering

Good Books

"The literary map of India is about to be redrawn... *Midnight's Children* sounds like a continent finding its voice", "a glittering novelist – one with startling imaginative and intellectual resources, a master of perpetual storytelling." These were just two of the accolades which greeted **Salman Rushdie's** novel when it was published last year.

In the first of this month's programmes of literary recommendations, Paul Bailey talks to the Indian author, winner of the 1981 Booker Prize, in a discussion illustrated with readings by his fellow countryman **Saeed Jaffrey.** *3rd*

During the succeeding weeks the following books are featured: **Psmith in the City** by P.G. Wodehouse *10th*; **Decline and Fall** by Evelyn Waugh *18th*; **The American Way of Death** by Jessica Mitford *24th*; **The Cricket Match** by Hugh de Selincourt *31st*
Sats (ex 17th) 2015 rep Suns 0215, 1315 (ex 4th), Mons 0920

Nashville – Ogden Nash

The Tennessee town of Nashville was named after Ogden Nash's great, great grandfather's brother but there the connection ends. Ogden Nash is the man who rhymes populace with metropolis and, more accurately, 'a page of Thackerays' with 'Daiquiris'. The supreme New York rhymster not only wrote funny verses but also lyrics for Broadway to the music of Kurt Weill and Vernon Duke, providing ammunition for the battle of the sexes with *The Trouble with Women, That's Him, Just Like a Man* and *I'm Glad I'm Not a Man.*

The talents of Nash are celebrated in this two-part entertainment featuring **Joss Ackland, Robert Cushman, Nicholas Grace** and **Leueen Willoughby** with the **David Wyke's Wastrels of Rhythm.**
11th and 18th 1430 rep 13th and 20th 1030, 15th and 22nd 0045, 16th and 23rd 0830

The Poem Itself

Derek Parker and guests invite listeners to share their delight in more poems of many different styles and periods. The poems for July are: **Elegy for Himself** by the 16th century writer Chidiock Tichborne – a touching farewell penned on the eve of the poet's execution for plotting against England's Queen Elizabeth I *4th*; **Still Falls the Rain** by Edith Sitwell (1887-1964) – an evocation of the air raids on London in 1940 *11th*; **Break of Day in the Trenches** by Isaac Rosenberg (1890-1918). Another aspect of war seen by this young painter/poet who was killed in action in France in the First World War *18th*; **Cities and Thrones and Powers** by Rudyard Kiping (1865-1936). A reflection on the impermanence of the empires celebrated in so many of Kipling's other works *25th*
Suns 2100 rep Mons 0545, Thurs 0145, 1115

The Modern English Novel

Not so long ago the novel as a literary form was considered by many people to be defunct. In this series, **Anthony Curtis** investigates the progress of the English novel over the last 35 years and proclaims it to be alive and flourishing.

The Death of the Novel?
In 1945 the English critic Cyril Connolly wrote: "Flaubert, Henry James, Proust, Joyce and Virginia Woolf have finished off the novel. Now all will have to be re-invented from the beginning." However, within five years such a wealth of good material had been published that Connolly's edict was no longer valid. Two novels published in 1950 by Henry Green and William Cooper set the tone of the decade to come *5th*

The History Men
The year 1956 saw the publication of a novel which introduced an entirely new theme into English literature – the 'campus novel'. Kingsley Amis's, *Lucky Jim*, about life at university, set the trend which was taken up by David Lodge with *Changing Places* in 1960 and continued through to Tom Sharpe's *Porterhouse Blue* in 1974 and Malcolm Bradbury's *The History Man* in 1975 *12th*

Ordeals and Fake Ordeals
The period since the 1940s has been an especially fertile one for women writers. Iris Murdoch, who first came to attention with *Under The Net* in 1954, has produced some of this era's most widely read – and discussed – novels *19th*

Staying on the Island
William Golding, John Fowles and latterly Susan Hill have all written about characters in isolation and what happens to them when they become trapped inside closed worlds. *26th*
Mons 1030 rep Tues 1615, 2130, Fris (ex 2nd) 0230

Second Hearing

A chance for listeners to hear again programmes which met with particular success when first broadcast on BBC World Service.

To Be a Pilgrim
Every year millions of people leave their homes to go on pilgrimages. This programme looks at three of the world's greatest shrines – **Mecca,** goal of every Muslim believer once in a lifetime; **Benares,** pearl of Hindu pilgrimage; and **Lourdes,** perhaps the most popular of all Christian shrines.
6th 0945 rep 7th 0330

Pageant of the Past;
Shaftesbury and the Children
Ann Kirch takes a backward glance at an incident in Britain's long and colourful history. Weaving a tapestry of songs, poems, contemporary comment, reports, diaries, and letters she tries to catch a glimpse of how it might have felt to be alive and caught up in the time of the 19th century reformer Lord Shaftesbury.
13th 0945 rep 14th 0330, 15th 1430

How We Listen to Music
In this programme, the problems of musical comprehension are discussed by Hans Keller, a musician and writer with an interest in pyschology, composer Hugh Wood and the pianist Natasha Spender. Presented by John Amis.
20th 0945 rep 21st 0330, 22nd 1430

Time Remembered
Lord Brockway, now in his nineties, talks with Robert Milne-Tyte about his life in politics and about the great campaigns for colonial freedom, and remembers people like Nehru and Gandhi, Bernard Shaw and H.G. Wells.
27th 0945 rep 28th 0330

DRAMA

To the seaside with Sheridan

PLAY OF THE WEEK

The Wheel of Time

by Henry James

"She's so intelligent, in her quiet way. And she's so perfect at home. No nonsense – no affectation – no ill-nature. She's not a bit stupid – she has no end of talents..."

...and what's more, she has a fortune of £30,000. Why does Maurice react with such horror to his mother's suggestion that he should marry Fanny? The truth is that poor Fanny is plain – very plain, and Maurice has set his heart on beauty. But in spite of his misgivings he agrees to give Fanny a chance... starring **Barry Foster** as Maurice and **Sarah Badel** as Fanny. Dramatised for radio by Betty Davies and directed by Graham Gauld.

3rd 1830 rep 4th 0030, 1130

The Snowstorm

by Pushkin

"We are not exactly eloping. We're going straight to the church to be married, and after that we shall tell my parents – who will know by then, in any case, as they will have read my letter I shall leave explaining to them. And then I'm sure they will forget their prejudice against Vladimir, and give us their blessing."

Marya's plan to marry Vladimir doesn't work out quite as she expected, and she has to face the consequences of her crazy escapade. With **Janet Maw** as Marya, **David Savile** as Burmin and **Michael Maloney** as Vladimir. Directed by Cherry Cookson.

10th 1830 rep 11th 0030, 1145

A Trip to Scarborough

by Richard Brinsley Sheridan

"Well Sir, here we are arrived at Scarborough and not worth a guinea... I fancy, sir, you must wheedle your elder brother my Lord Foppington – or you must starve!"

But Tom Fashion has no intention of going hungry. With the help of his enterprising servant and his friend Colonel Townly he sets out to make a match with the most unlikely young heiress and to beat his odious brother in a race to the altar!

The world of powered wigs and post-chaises is gloriously brought to life in this comedy classic which does for the Yorkshire seaside town of the title what *The Rivals* did for Bath.

The play has been newly adapted for radio by John Scotney and is directed by Dickon Reed.

17th 2015 rep 18th 0030, 1130

Sheridan – dramatist, politician and wit

The Abbess of Crewe

by Muriel Spark

The Abbess of Crewe is dead and Sister Alexandra has made up her mind that she will be her successor. However, the young upstart, Sister Felicity, whose message of love and freedom is rather more earthy than that usually preached in a Convent, seems to have a strong following. Drastic measures are called for and Sister Alexandra has no compunction about utilizing some of the wealth of electronic gadgetry available in the modern world.

Subtitled *A Modern Morality Tale*, Muriel Spark's satirical comedy was written in 1974 after the American Watergate scandal.

Sian Phillips stars as Sister Alexandra with **Margaret Robertson** as Sister Gertrude and **Rosalind Adams** as Sister Felicity. Adapted for radio by Pauline Spender and directed by David Spenser.

24th 1830 rep 25th 0030, 1130

The Keep

by Gwyn Thomas

"Some families burst apart like bombs and never again achieve unity. Others grow circular, deep like old ponds."

No other play has ever quite caught the unique flavour of Welsh family life like this delightful comedy by the late Gwyn Thomas. Ben Morton is a father with a terrible secret in his past, but the present is illuminated by the success of his sons – Russell, a teacher, Wallace a doctor, Alvin at the tinplate works and Oswald in the railway office.

The play was specially recorded for BBC World Service in Cardiff with a Welsh cast. The adaptation for radio is by David Geary; direction by Dickon Reed.

31st 1830 rep Aug 1st, 0030, 1130

CLASSIC SERIAL

Sherlock Holmes

by Arthur Conan Doyle

More classic productions featuring **Carleton Hobbs** as the legendary sleuth of Baker Street, and **Norman Shelley** as his inseparable assistant, Dr Watson.

The Three Garridebs

An American millionaire with the strange name of Garrideb has left 15 million dollars to be shared equally between any three males who are namesakes of his. But there must be three, or no one can benefit. John Garrideb has discovered Nathan Garrideb, and the two men call in Sherlock Holmes to find them a third. Directed by Graham Gauld *5th*

The Greek Interpreter

Sherlock Holmes's elder brother, Mycroft, makes an appearance in this story, together with his friend Melas, a Greek interpreter. Melas has a strange story of being abducted and persuaded to interpret a conversation with an emaciated Athenian who has been held prisoner for three weeks in mysterious circumstances. That is all Melas knows: he was interrupted before he could learn more. Produced by Martyn C. Webster *12th*

The Boscombe Valley Mystery

Two people saw Charles McCarthy striding from his farmhouse in the direction of Boscombe Pool, and one of them noticed his son James follow shortly after with a gun. Later someone saw the men engaged in a violent quarrel, and before much longer James came bloodstained from the direction of the pool with news of his father's murder. Not surprisingly, James is now in custody. A cut and dried case? Not according to Sherlock Holmes. Produced by Martyn C. Webster *26th*

The Sussex Vampire

Robert Ferguson, an old friend of Watson's, has more than the average man's domestic problems: his second wife, who is from Peru, has been found sinking her teeth into the neck of her baby son. She will offer no explanation of her behaviour. "What do we know about vampires?" Holmes asks Watson. Directed by Graham Gauld *19th*

Mons 1715 rep Weds 0230, 1030, Fris 2030

The Hobbit

Michael Hordern continues his reading of J.R.R. Tolkien's magical saga of Middle Earth:

Out of the Frying-Pan into the Fire

In which Bilbo puts on the Ring for the first time and Gollum doesn't see a thing, but the goblins find new and terrible allies *3rd*

Beorn's Hall

In which the hobbit and his companions take to the sky and then meet the mysterious "skin changer" Beorn *10th*

Lights in the Dark

In which Bilbo and his friends, left to face the terrors of Mirkwood without Gandalf's aid, are taken prisoner by the Elves. *17th*

Barrels Out of Bond

In which an extraordinary escape is planned from the elvish dominions and wood and water play their part. *24th*

On the Doorstep

In which the party arrives at the town on the lake and Bilbo sees for the first time the menacing shape of the Lonely Mountain. *31st*

Abridged by Brian Sibley in 15 parts. Directed by Dickon Reed.

Sats 0815 rep Suns (ex 11th) 1915, Mons 0215, 1015 (ex 5th), 1945 (12th only), Tues 1015 (6th only)

30-MINUTE THEATRE

Lord Peter Wimsey: Have his Carcase

by Dorothy L. Sayers

The upper-class detective returns to BBC World Service for another adventure. With **Ian Carmichael** as Lord Peter, **Maria Aitken** as Harriet Vane, and **Nigel Stock** as Inspector Umpleby.

1: The Evidence of the Corpse

Harriet Vane, writer of detective fiction and friend of Lord Peter Wimsey, finds herself "in between books" and starts off on a solitary walking tour along the South-west coast of England. The month is June, the weather perfect. On the morning of the 18th, Harriet finds a man on the beach – with his throat cut. Fortunately she has the presence of mind to take photographs of the corpse! *3rd*

2: Lord Peter Sets a Trap

Harriet's corpse has disappeared but a razor has been found at the scene of the death and the official opinion is that Paul Alexis killed himself. However, Harriet and Peter are sceptical; and he uses the local paper to set his trap *10th*

3: A Dutiful Son

Mrs Weldon was engaged to be married to the late Paul Alexis. Henry, her dutiful son, has arrived on the scene – to comfort his distraught mother. A Mr Bright also makes an appearance; he knows all about the razor – at a price *17th*

4: The Snake in the Grass

Wimsey and Harriet find a horseshoe at the scene of the crime, and go in search of the owner. During a picnic in the grass with Henry Weldon, Harriet realizes with a shock that she has met him before... *24th*

5: Too Perfect An Alibi

Henry Weldon explains why he has an alias; one suspect is found as another disappears; and the trouble is – they all have perfect alibis *31st*

Sats 1030 rep Tues (ex 13th) 1430, Wed (14th) 1430 Fris 2330

MUSIC

Proms: the season begins

Counterpoint

The voice of **Paul Jones** will be well known to many thousands of listeners around the world. He is probably best known as the singer with the group Manfred Mann, but he currently enjoys considerable success as vocalist with the Blues Band. His distinctive singing voice and expert musicianship have made him one of the most sought-after studio session musicians in the country, and he has recorded with such artists as Gerry Rafferty, Tina Turner, Andrew Lloyd Webber, Tim Rice, Cliff Richard, Billy Connolly and many more.

But his many talents have taken him beyond the field of music. As an actor he starred in *Conduct Unbecoming* for a year in London's West End and six months on Broadway. He co-starred with Jean Shrimpton in the film *Privilege* and, on the musical stage, played leading roles in *Joseph and the Amazing Technicolour Dreamcoat* and the current London hit musical *Cats*.

In this new series of half-hour programmes Paul plays selections of his favourite music – jazz, blues, soul and rock – from the old and gold to the very latest releases.

Sats (ex 3rd) 1330 rep Tues 0630, Fris (ex 2nd) 0945

25 Years of Rock

The years 1955-1979 mirrored in the most significant rock records of each year and set in perspective with broadcasts, newsreels and newspapers of the time. This month: the years 1968-1971.

1968: *This Wheel's On Fire*, with riots on the streets of Paris and Londonderry and tanks in Czechoslovakia. In the United States, Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy are assassinated. The music scene brings brighter news with *Hey Jude, Jumping Jack Flash* and *Mighty Quinn 4th*

1969: There's *Something In the Air* with Neil Armstrong's Giant Leap for Mankind and Concorde's maiden flight. While John and Yoko go to bed, troops go to Northern Ireland and 300,000 hippies create the Woodstock nation *16th*

1970: *A Ball of Confusion* – skyjacking in the Middle East, problems for Apollo XIII and the deaths of President Nasser and Jimi Hendrix. But it's *All Right Now* for Free and while the Beatles *Let it Be*, Paul McCartney is amazed *18th*

1971: *Imagine* – the Beatles in court, Rolls-Royce in the red and Womens' Lib in the news. East Pakistan becomes Bangladesh and China sends an invitation to Richard Nixon. While fashion favours Hot Pants, T. Rex go for *Hot Love 25th*

Suns (ex 11th) 1830 rep Fris 0030, 1330 (ex 9th, 30th 1345)

Two's Company

David Simmons continues his series on some of the great partnerships from the world of popular music.

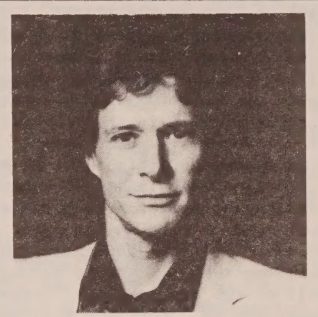
This month's subjects are: **Leonard and Phil Chess** – two brothers who in the 1950s set up their own recording label in Chicago and took under their wing such artists as Muddy Waters, Chuck Berry, Bo Diddley and Buddy Guy. *5th*

Carole King and Gerry Goffin – a husband and wife team who, in the 1960s, wrote songs for many top recording artists including The Drifters, The Crystals, Gene Pitney, The Animals and Dusty Springfield *12th*

Godley and Creme were originally members of the British group 10cc. In 1976 they launched out on their own and are still producing hit songs in 1982 *19th*

Buddy Holly and Norman Petty – in just over two years until his tragic death in 1959, Buddy Holly with the Crickets, and with Norman Petty as producer gave the world such memorable numbers as *That'll Be The Day, Peggy Sue* and *Oh Boy 26th*

Mons 0145 rep 0530 (ex 5th, 12th), Tues 2115



Paul Jones ... many talents

Keynotes

Pete Wingfield continues the series looking at some keyboard musicians.

Thelonius Monk – pianist and composer who was one of the founders of the 'Bebop' jazz style. This original and highly influential musician will be much missed after his recent death *6th*

Vangelis – Greek-born Vangelis Papathanassiou has been working in Britain and France for the last 10 years. He is a highly accomplished musician and composer and his work with electronic instrumentation has produced a number of solo LPs and film scores, notably the Oscar-winning *Chariots of Fire* soundtrack *10th*

James P. Johnson – born in New Jersey in 1891, he was one of the finest 'stride' pianists and was largely responsible for the birth of early jazz out of the ragtime era *17th*

Joe Sample – one of the most sought-after jazz-rock session musicians of today who has achieved international recognition as keyboard player with the famous *Crusaders* jazz group *24th*

Jerry Lee Lewis – a guiding light in early rock 'n' roll whose million-selling hits like *Whole Lotta Shakin' Goin' On* and *Great Balls of Fire* showed off his unique and energetic piano-playing style *31st*

Sats (ex 3rd) 0430 rep Mons (ex 5th, 12th) 1115, Tues 2315, Fris 0730

On Wings of Song

When in 1823 Schubert wrote his song-cycle *Die Schöne Müllerin* (The Fair Maid of the Mill) he opened up a new world of romantic sensibility and so helped to create a tradition of German song that was to flourish for nearly a century. Schumann, Brahms and Wolf all nourished it, as well as a number of lesser composers such as Robert Franz, Adolf Jensen and Carl Loewe. Its last great representative was Richard Strauss.

This series of programmes explores the rich heritage of the Lied with the aid of such famous interpreters as **Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, Hans Hotter, Elisabeth Schwarzkopf** and **Janet Baker.**

Suns (ex 11th) 0530 rep Wed 0215, Fris (ex 2nd) 0815

Off the Record

The series in which personalities from all walks of life are invited to introduce a personal selection of records, returns to BBC World Service this month. The first four guests are **Lord Annan,** Vice-Chancellor of the University of London *5th*; novelist **Penelope Mortimer** *12th*; playwright **Peter Nichols** *19th*; and a well-known figure in London's religious life, the **Rt Rev Michael Marshall,** Bishop of Woolwich *26th*.

Mons 0630 rep 1830 (ex 19th), Thurs (ex 1st) 0945, Fris (16th, 23rd only) 1430

Henry Wood Promenade Concerts

The 88th season of Henry Wood Promenade Concerts runs from July 16th to September 11th. This year the series comprises 57 concerts, featuring 28 orchestras and ensembles, 13 choirs, 43 conductors and 99 soloists.

These facts and figures are certainly impressive, but what gives the Proms their unique character is the heady atmosphere of enthusiasm generated by the young music-lovers who crowd every evening into the promenade area in the middle of London's Royal Albert Hall.

BBC World Service again brings listeners a generous selection from this greatest and most varied of all music festivals.

This month's selections are:

The First Night of The Proms: **Berlioz:** Acts I and II of Part I of The Trojans. With Felicity Palmer (soprano) as Cassandre, John Shirley-Quirk (baritone) as Chorèbe and Richard Cassilly (tenor) as Énée. The BBC Singers, the BBC Symphony Chorus, the St Angela's Singers and the BBC Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Gennadi Rozhdestvensky
16th 1830

Dukas: Scherzo. The Sorcerer's Apprentice. **Ravel:** Pavane pour une Infante défunte. **Saint-Saëns:** Piano Concerto No 2 in G minor. Cécile Ousset (piano) with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Louis Frémaux
17th 1830

Mozart: Symphony No 36 in C K.425 The Linz. The Philharmonia Orchestra, conducted by Carlo Maria Giulini
19th 1830

Mozart: Piano Concerto No 21 in C K.467. Imogen Cooper (piano) with the Philharmonia Orchestra, conducted by Simon Rattle
27th 1830

Martinu: Field Mass. **Stravinsky:** Concerto for Piano and Wind Instruments. Paul Crossley (piano), Neil Howlett (baritone), the BBC Singers (men's voices) and the London Sinfonietta, conducted by Lothar Zagrosek
30th 1830

Father of the Quartet

When Mozart dedicated his first set of mature string quartets to his 'dearest friend' Haydn, with the recommendation that he should view them with a father's indulgence, he was acknowledging a fact now universally recognised: that Haydn was the first composer to raise the string quartet to the level of a great work of art and that all quartet composers who came after were in a sense his descendants. BBC World Service continues the celebration of the 250th anniversary of Haydn's birth with six programmes featuring several of his quartets played by leading ensembles.

Tues (ex 6th) 1215 rep Weds (ex 7th) 0630

Tarantara

The title of this new series is a word that occurs in several of the famous light operas of **Gilbert and Sullivan.** It's a fanfare motif – imitative of the sound of a trumpet or bugle.

Altogether, William Gilbert (1836-1911) and Arthur Sullivan (1842-1900) produced a total of 13 works together. Gilbert providing the witty, carefully-honed libretti and Sullivan the tuneful, sparkling music. The operas still maintain their place in performers' and audiences' affections alike, particularly in the English-speaking world.

In this new series, Peter Pratt, for many years principal comedian with the leading G. and S. company, the D'Oyly Carte, plays excerpts from the Savoy operas ranging from *Trial by Jury, The Mikado, The Yeoman of the Guard* and *H.M.S. Pinafore to Iolanthe* and *The Pirates of Penzance.*

Sats (ex 3rd, 10th) 2115 rep Weds 0530, Fris (ex 2nd) 0215

(Ed Allen, Baltimore MD) I was disappointed with the BBC's coverage of the Pope's visit to the U.K. I found it somewhat lackluster. I knew that the visit wasn't going to be the big, jolly event that had originally been planned due to the Falklands situation. But allowing for that, there was still something missing. I think it was a lack of "man on the street" response. I would have liked to hear what the average person thought of the whole thing. And maybe Ian Paisely could have had a couple of minutes to do his thing.

U S A (Richard Boltuck, Hammond IN) I've just read the April 15 Christian Science Monitor report on VOA, "America's Voice: What Does It Say to the World?" Several contiguous paragraphs therein could not highlight more clearly the central contradiction in the logic of VOA would-be propagandists: According to Charles Z Wick, USICA director, "We place a new priority on our awareness that the sophistication of Soviet...disinformation is hurting our [national] interests...by painting us as warmongers while [the Soviets] shout 'Peace, peace, peace' and go on pursuing territorial expansionism..."

But immediately thereafter Mr Wick denies an intention to propagandise: "We find that's anathema to credibility. If we're to have an audience, we must maintain our credibility or we won't have an audience to communicate to." Well, which is it? If propaganda would undermine our credibility, then why can't folks like Mr Wick acknowledge that it must be having this consequence for the Soviets? And if it is, of what significance is all of the non-credible "Soviet disinformation." And if the Soviets don't "have an audience to communicate to," then why the "new priority on our awareness" of the "sophistication" of the Soviets? This assymetric vision typifies the right-wing in America. In fact, it seems evident that few people anywhere seek out R. Moscow for factual and balanced insights into world events unless they're already ideologically predisposed toward Moscow's position.

gh: The above mentioned report, which is a pull-out section to the CSM of that date, is on our recommended additional reading list this month. Thanks to Ken MacHarg & Richard Wentworth for copies. Also, Elisabeth Bumiller in the Washington Post wrote two rather unflattering articles about Wick; in the May 11 issue, page B1, "The Wick Whirlwind--Reagan's ICA Chief Brings Hollywood Hustle to Washington"; and same page May 12, "Minding Manners at ICA--The Staff Memo on How to Treat 'The Director'" Thanks to Bob Foxworth for copies.

(Randy Padawer, Knoxville TN) Who o why do the gods of information refuse us the wealth of their words? Below is the refusal letter I received from the VOA's by-the-rules Jack Huizenga. All I needed was a 7-minute transcript on the Cherokee word "MUGWUMP" that was profiled on a WORDS & THEIR STORIES program in s..p..e..c..i..a..l E..n..g..l..i..s..h. This would have boosted progress in an ongoing academic project being undertaken by several of those in the College Scholars program here at the University of Tennessee. Pity. The program was excellent; too bad I didn't tape. Can't this ludicrous law be changed or at least softened under certain circumstances?

(Jack Huizenga, VOA Special English Staff, letter to Padawer) Thank you for your recent telephone call regarding a Special English WORDS & THEIR STORIES program script. Unfortunately, federal law does not permit us to distribute our program transcripts in the United States.

(Charles George, Dallas TX) I am having to wonder about the technical expertise of the people at AFRTS. 15330 kHz comes in here with a loud signal but it is so overmodulated the signal is unlistenable. The station seems as well to be using too much audio clipping, making various words sound awful.

gh: For RFE/RL controversists, see "Battle to Control Radio Free Europe," in the Apr. 30 Wall Street Journal (via Richard Boltuck & Hank DuRant) As for Radio Martí, WHO & other domestic broadcasters are putting up a fight against its being on MW, especially 1040 kHz as proposed. See May 31 Broadcasting magazine, page 63, for more on this. The alternative is to restrict it to 530/1610 kHz, or shortwave only, something the Reagan regime opposes because of presumed smaller potential audiences. Tnx to Greg Monti for that clip. Also, see Current Policy No. 392, issued by the State Dept. May 10, on 'Radio Martí and Cuban Interference" (via Bill Dymond & Donald Fox) However all this debate may soon be academic as the following June 17 AP report (via David Alpert) reveals:

Navy Building Four Antennas for Radio Martí. Key West. Without waiting for Congress to approve Radio Martí, the Navy has started building four 250-foot antennas for the government station that would broadcast anti-Castro messages into Cuba, a Navy official says. The advance construction of the transmitting towers in the Florida Keys drew a sharp response from the head of a House subcommittee on telecommunications. "Clearly, the expenditure of any funds for the construction of facilities for the purpose of making Radio Martí operational without the passage of authorizing legislation would be illegal," said Rep. Timothy Wirth, D-Colo. Wirth's comments came in a letter Friday to officials at the State and Defense Departments after he learned of the Navy construction 12 miles north of Key West. Lt. Cmdr. Mark Neuhart, public affairs officer for U.S. Caribbean forces, told The Miami Herald on Wednesday the transmitting towers in the Keys are intended for Radio Martí, but he said they won't be used for the project until Congress gives its approval. In Key West, two of the towers are completed and all construction, which began in early May, will be finished by summer, Neuhart was quoted as saying. The administration last fall proposed that Congress approve Radio Martí, to broadcast what it said would be the truth about the government of Cuban President Fidel Castro.

gh= I understand from a source at National Public Radio that they now have their own 24-hour voice-grade circuit to BBC Bush House, which should allow greater flexibility and more exchange of material. By playing tapes at half-speed over the circuit, audio quality can be further improved. Wouldn't it be nice if a considerable chunk of the BBC World Service were to be made available to NPR stations through this means? As for the proposed shortwave station at the Knoxville World's Fair, this seems to have fallen through. On June 8, Marvin Steffins, now back in Monroe, Louisiana, told me that a $600,000 confirmed purchase of time involving Venezuela and Disney, hadn't come in, though it had not been formally cancelled either. He felt that this was directly caused by the cooloff in US relations with Venezuela due to the Falklands war. So now he's looking toward the 1984 fair in New Orleans.

(Chris Hansen, SPEEDX) [Regarding WINB's Sunday 2200-2230 on 15185 Latin Mass] "Fr." Gommar DePauw taped a mass 10 years ago and the stations play it every week. "Fr." DePauw is suspended from his priestly functions, and my Moral Theology teacher, who was Chancellor of the Archdiocese one summer, brought "Fr." DePauw to the verge of a screaming fit by calling him "Mr." DePauw in the course of a conversation.

(Bob Shrader, TX) Variety of March 31, 1982 carried a series of articles on the new American radio networks and the future of network radio in this country (pp. 86-92). Included is a list of public affairs and feature programs, only a few of which are carried by AFRTS. AFRTS would provide a better service to its stations by eliminating the newscast redundancy and filling the time with the great variety of network feature material now available.

(David Newkirk, WA) My friend and coworker Henry Tse, a native of the PRC, tells me that he saw something on TV that made him ask his wife if he was really seeing what he thought he was seeing. On the chest of THE GREATEST AMERICAN HERO is a stylization of the ideograph for "China"! (The real thing, 中 zhong, is really what passes for a shorter representation of zhongguo ("Central Realm") or, more recently, zhonghua ("Central Flower"), two fuller renderings of the phrase.) Remember, you heard it here first! # I found great value in gh's translation-of-Venceremos effort [on WORLD OF RADIO] and find only value in devoting entire shows to such subjects. The increasingly frenetic "flash-card" approach in the electronic media has us expecting smorgasbord all of the time; I think it's because many of us are being encouraged to specialize and hone narrowness to a peak and feel insecure without being provided forests out of which to select our respective trees. By sticking to one subject in such a broadcast, you focus on one and start analyzing the branches.

CLEAR CHANNELS

By Ken MacHarg

KNX (1070 PT)--KNX recently observed its 14th anniversary as an all-news station. Among its more interesting features are: FACE TO FACE, a daily live interview program, 11-3p.m; Coverage of Raiders Football, Monday Night NFL, Bowl games, World Series, Horseracing, etc; daily EDITORIALS, a twice weekly roundup of listeners opinions on VOICE OF THE PEOPLE, and the usual complement of CBS features KNX uses UPI, AP, Reuters, City News Service, CBS, UPI Audio, plus a host of stringers as its news sources. All of the CBS all-news operations are excellent. Congrats to KNX for 14 years.

KCBS (740)--a sister station to KNX, KCBS is making use of a satellite to originate one program per week. KCBS Newsmagazine's regular Monday guest Financial Counselor, Bob Kinsman has moved to London, but will continue his regular appearances with host Lila Peterson. The shows are broadcast live at 1:06 and 2:06 p.m. Monday, with rebroadcast at 8:06 and 9:06 p.m. that evening.

WLS (890 CT)--WLS has named a new over-night air personality, Susan Platt who is on from 2-5:30 a.m. She recently held a similar slot at WHAS and did a good job.

MORE FROM THE WEST COAST--(John Pascoe)--The latest LARRY KING affiliate is KOB (770), Albuquerque. KING (1090) and KGW (620) Seattle and Portland are carrying AMERICA OVERNIGHT from 10:00 PT. KING is running THE HISTORY OF ROCK & ROLL again, Weekdays 12 noon -1:00 p.m. PT. The final hour is the "Finale--Timesweep of All Number One Records from '55-'81". I recommend the final hour to any fan of pop music, I only wish Drake would have indluded ever # 1 in chart history which would have included '40-'55 also. The ROBERT KLEIN RADIO SHOW is on CFUN (1410) Sunday, 10:p.m.

BASEBALL--(Kraig Krist)-- ATLANTA BRAVES-WSB (750), BALTIMORE ORIOLES WBAL (1090) and WTOP (1500), BOSTON RED SOCKS WBZ (1030), CINCINNATI REDS WLW (700), DETROIT TIGERS WJR (760), N.Y. YANKEES WABC (770), PITTSBURGH PIRATES KDKA (1020), and ST. LOUIS CARDINALS KMOX (1120).

HERE AND THERE-- Thanks to Brian Anderson and Hank Durant for several articles and Talk Shows, MOYL format, and the resurrection of Network radio. I'll cover them in another month or two. For now, this hasty (therefore imperfect) column is on its way early to Glenn and I'm off for 3 weeks in Costa Rica and Panama. Send all CC stuff to Ken MacHarg, 3813 Utica Pike, Jeffersonville, In.47130. If I come back, I'll use your contributions in next month's issue.

GH'S DX NEWS FOR RCI SWL DIGEST

(May 22-23) On May 19th the British Defence Ministry appropriated one of the Ascension transmitters of the BBC World Service, in order to begin its own psychological warfare broadcasts, which have nothing to do with the BBC Thanks to advance information via David Alpert, I was able to tune in the inaugural programme on 9710, Wednesday at 2300 GMT: (tape) The frequency is incoroporated in the ID: "9-71, Radio South Atlantic". As a new frequency, it would not be associated with the BBC; 9710 is of course also the frequency of a Buenos Aires station. Reception here was quite good, although some jamming was audible. Transmission continued past 0100, when WYFR came up on 9715. (tape) Radio Atlántico del Sur has another transmission on 9710 at 0815. Unlike the BBC Spanish service, this station has a magazine format mixing brief talks with music such as "Chariots of Fire," which may now have acquired a new meaning. Like its Argentine counterpart "Liberty", this station claims to be dedicating records to soldiers of the opposition, on behalf of their families who fear for their safety --and they even have astrological horoscopes. On NBC television, Brian Ross reported that Argentina had set up a Nicaraguan clandestine across the Honduran border; this must be Radio Quince de Septiembre. Another edition of Down Under DX Survey has just been published, packed with information about Asian stations--including these harmonics: ABC Brisbane, Australia, on 9840 at 0930 and 1240; Fujian Front, China on 10080 at 1200, not to be confused with Vietnam; and on 11540 at 0940. Pyongyang, North Korea on 11400 at 0940-1410; RRI Surakarta, Indonesia on 9801 at 1025. George Brown in Scotland received this schedule from RRI Kupang, Timor, via Indonesian DX Review: 2145-0100 & 0900-1530 on 3385 (10 kW), and 4805 (300 watts); 0425-0900 on 3259 (1 kW). Southern Cross DX Post reports that KTWR Guam's English program at 1430-1600 has moved from 11945 to 11895. W. J. Parks in Florida has heard that Peruvian on 5658 again, until closing at 0149, now definitely IDed as Radio Cajamarca, not Titicaca. In WDXC Contact, Gordon Bennett says Emisora Meridiano Setenta, Colombia, 4925, has reactivated after a sesquiyear, heard until signoff at 0448. Geoff Cosier in Australia received a schedule from Bangladesh contradicting the BBCMS one given last week: English at 1230 on 15280 and 21670; 1815-1915 on 15510 and 11765. Don't you believe continually published schedules for Voice of Free China via WYFR that English at 0200 is on 11855. Those who turn on a radio will hear it on 11740 as usual, even tho VOFC itself has always claimed to be on 11855. Another station which isn't where it claims to be is Voice of America--David Newkirk, Jim Conrad and I have been hearing it on 17640 around 1600 and from midnight to 0400, not on the announced frequency of 17885. And Jim Conrad has heard VOA on two other new out of band frequencies, 15580 and 21840 on AM and in English. European Music Radio planned to make its final broadcast on the fifth Sunday morning in May, on the 48m band.

(May 29-30) In DX South Florida, David Crawford reports that the FCC grudgingly revealed that direction-finding indicates the psywar station "Liberty", 17740 is located in the Córdoba area of Argentina. And David has heard two Colombians just above 6.8 MHz--RadioCaracol or Emisora Caracol, at 0200-0240 on 6814; it reminds him of Radio Nuevo Mundo which was once on 4755; and on 6857, David heard Radio Sutatenza at 0155-0230, parallel to 5095, both on May 17th. And Colombia is holding presidential elections Sunday May 30th, so be on the listen-out for unusual radio activity. The World Radio TV Handbook reports this new information about Brazil: Robert Veltmeier says that Rádio Cacique is active on 2470; Rádio Jornal Transamazônica, Altamira is on 5025 replacing 5035. And Rádio Difusora Poços de Caldas is on 4945 with 1 kilowatt. Claudio R Moraes says Rádio Nacional Porto Velho is using 50 kilowatts on the same frequency, 4945. And on 11855 Rádio Aparecida operates at 0900-1200 & 2000-0300. Rob Williams in Australia hears from Sam Dellitt that Radio Esmeralda de Huanta, Perú is on new 3800, formerly 5050. KTWR Guam had to move off 11895 in English at 1430-1600 because it was interfering with RFE; first KTWR went to 9515, and then to 9535. Jim Conrad in Iowa and I hear Caribbean Nightcall from TWR Bonaire from 0430 not only on 9755, but also on 15445, which is announced as a special service to South America. On one night only, Cuba was experimenting with an English program after 0800 on 6060; it may have had something to do with the South Atlantic conflict. And on May 28th at 0300, Radio Venceremos, El Salvador, was using 6850. Of Radio Australia's Japanese DX program, Craig Seager reports Algeria in Arabic on 9578, and Peter Bunn heard them on 9543 in parallel, both at 0600-0900. In Worldwide DX Club, Wolfgang Büschel finds the external service in Greek from Cyprus, Friday, Saturday and Sunday at 2210-2245, now on 7230 and 9635. Radio Sweden tells me, and Sam Ward in Ohio, they've moved back to 15270 in English to North America at 2300--that's a clear frequency compared to 15380 with Radio Free Europe and jamming. David Newkirk in Washington says Radio Pyongyang is in Korean at 1500-1600 on 11831 variable, and at the same time Radio Korea is in Korean on 11830. Plans for a shortwave broadcast station from the Knoxville World's Fair seem to have fallen through, but there is a ham station on the site, WA4KFS, with transceivers and beams for two simultaneous operations. It's on the air between 1400 and 0200 daily, mostly on 15 and 20 meters, but capable of using all bands 10 thru 80 as well as 2 meters. Besides voice and CW, teletype and slow scan TV are being installed. The station invites passersby in the Knoxville/Health pavilion just north of the amphitheatre, to send radiograms, so I expect a good place to look for it is on traffic nets. SWL reports are welcome and a special QSL card is being prepared; report via W4PKM.

The WRTH Newsletter shows the Wolf sunspot number falling from 120 at the beginning of 1982, to 80 at yearend, with the minimum forecast for September 1987.

(June 5-6) Terry Krueger in Florida reports hearing a new Central American clandestine, already bein' jammed on 6210, from 0400 to 0434 GMT May 29th, but not heard the following nights. The ID sounded like La Voz del Frente Revolucionario, and they mentioned Sandino. Mike MacCollum in Minnesota also heard a station a week earlier, May 22nd at 0419-0459 on 6222, called La Voz de Sandino, mentioning a transmission at 10 pm on the 49 meter band. In Play-DX, C. Dondi reports Radio Maracaibo, reactivated on 4860, heard May 18th until sign-off 0500. Another Venezuelan, Radio Valles del Tuy, 6129, signed off one day at 2250, the next day at 2301 GMT, according to Giuseppe Zella; apparently it's daytime only. He also reports La Voz del Amambay, Paraguay on 5996 after 2325 May 17th and 18th with a presidential speech; normally it signs off before 2200. In New Zealand DX Times, Bryan Clark reports La Radio, Uruguay on 6034 with an all-news format at 0730. The new English transmission I reported last week from TWR Bonaire at 0430 on 15445 was short-lived--they've changed it into Spanish, for South America. But there's no mention of either on a frequency schedule TWR mailed on May 25th. Bill McCain in Texas notes British clandestine Radio Atlántico del Sur at 0845 May 28th, on 9700 instead of 9710--now it's halfway between two Argentine channels, and there was no jamming. In DX Front Line, Bernard Chenal in France says it has been confirmed that RFI will establish many 500 kilowatt shortwave relay stations in Réunion and New Caledonia. Other reports have said RFI would share a relay station in Sri Lanka with Deutsche Welle. Jim Conrad in Iowa says from June 6th BRT Belgium is dropping 15360 and putting both its North and South American beams on 11695 at 2300-0115. And BRT in Spanish at 1900-1930 on 17595 is now for Latin America instead of Africa. Jim heard Voice of America on another out of band frequency, 11580 with news in French at 0622. WRNO New Orleans has made two frequency changes to avoid interference--9705 at 0100-0300, and 6185 at 0300-0500. My DX program WORLD OF RADIO remains on Sundays at 2330 GMT on 11855; Tuesdays around 1900 on 15420. William O Dickerman in Pennsylvania heard Radio Havana Cuba's European beam at 1900-2140 on 15365, mixing with WYFR. The Association of Clandestine Enthusiasts reports that pirate WRNR planned to broadcast a phone-in show around 7390 kHz at 0430 or 0500 GMT on June 11th and/or 12th. Sweden Calling DXers reported that the Austrian Army Station has moved from 6221 to 5030, with a summer schedule of 0900-1300 from two different sites, Wien and Salzburg.

(June 12-13) Loren Cox Junior in Kentucky notes that Solomon Islands has been coming in well lately on 5020 kHz with English news at 1100 GMT. He and Steven Lare in Michigan observe that Argentine clandestine "Liberty" has slipped down to 17738, at 0000. Kim Andrew Elliott in Massachusetts has been monitoring it closely--he says the jamming accompanying "Liberty" seems to be coming from the "Liberty" transmitter itself--because it goes on and off at exactly the same times. Kraig W Krist in Virginia says Radio Berlin International in English to North America has moved back to 11975 from 11970 at 0230; parallel to 9730 at 0000, 0130; and for a new transmission at 2315. The 0545 transmission has been retimed to 0530, still on 6080 and 11890. The World Cup is getting underway; Spanish Foreign Radio is covering the games live in Spanish between 1500 and 2200 on 15125 to North America; for other parts of the world, 17890, 17845, 17720, 15395, 15375, 15190, 11920, 11790, 9570 and 7105. BBC World Service has daily reports at 2115, 0530 and 1115. Deutsche Welle has World Cup coverage in German at 35 minutes past certain hours; and quite a number of stations' language services are running contests to guess what teams will play in the final. Kevin Kelly in New Jersey notes the Voice of America European service in English on new 6020 between 0300 and 0500. And he's heard Radio Moscow, presumablyvia Cuba, blocking WWV on three different occasions around 2100 GMT on 15 MHz. It's becoming harder to believe this is accidental. For the Union of Asian DXers, Sarath Amukotuwa in Zambia reports the Angolan Emissor Provincial do Zaire in Bassacongo, is on 4885, between 1654 and 2207, and from 0500. The WRTH does not show this station on shortwave. There's another Angolan regional on 5014, signing on around 0500. Hideharu Torii reports via Asian Broadcasting Institute that Sichuan PBS, China, first program has been heard on 7225 instead of 3225, parallel to 6059. The Association of Clandestine Enthusiasts announces a completely legal amateur radio net discussing pirate radio on the 2nd Monday of each month, such as June 13, at 8 p.m. CST, around 7295 uppersideband, led by WDØEWJ and WDØEQX. The trouble is: June 13th is Sunday, and do they really mean central daylight time? The largest solar flare in a sesquiyear occurred June 3rd at 1143 GMT, lasting half an hour, causing a shortwave blackout; and there've been others since. Solar flares can cause periodic disruptions. David Walcutt in New York has caught a US mediumwave station off-frequency: WRRO, Warren, Ohio, evenings on 1439.7. David Newkirk in Seattle heard KBZT, Salem, Oregon on a second harmonic, 2980 at 1313. I notice WRNO has been active on Sunday mornings around 1300 on 11940. Joe Hanlon heard them before 1230 on 9670, and at 1600-1800 Sundays on 15140. I've heard from a number of people who think Popular Electronics is no longer carrying my compilation of broadcasts in English audible in North America. This is not the case. The latest listing appears in the July issue of PE, now on sale in North America. A reminder that Ramadan, the Islamic month of fasting during the day and revelry at night, occurs this year between June 24th and July 23rd, more or less.

[The exact dates of Ramadan depend] on when the new moon is first sighted from the Cairo Observatory. Ramadan usually leads to extended broadcasting schedules by stations in the Islamic world. David Alpert in New York monitored amateur radio operations associated with the last Space Shuttle in March, to be kept in mind for the next one due in a few weeks: W5RRR, at the Johnson Space Center in Houston was heard relaying air-ground communications mainly in the evenings on 21365; and from Kennedy Space Center, Florida, NF4B was heard on 14290 and 21335 kHz. This is the season for sporadic E DX mostly in the 1200-2000 km range on the lower television channels and FM. For instance, during the past few days, I've picked up the following in east Tennessee: On channel 2, Tulsa, Oklahoma, which often has a continuous weather warning on the screen; KUSD, Wermillion, South Dakota; on channel 3, XEFB, Monterrey, Mexico; KDLH, Duluth Minnesota; CBWFT, Winnipeg; Oklahoma Educational Television; KOTA, Rapid City, and a station somewhere in Cuba. On channel 4, another Cuban with educational programs in the evening; KOB, Albuquerque; CKRN, Rouyn, Quebec; and KDUH near Scottsbluff, Nebraska. # I heard Nicaraguan clandestine La Voz de Sandino GMT Sunday and Monday at 0400 on 6220; more recently, nothing but a strong jammer sounding like a video signal.

(June 19-20) The Voice of America now has a relay station in Brazil! Since June 12th, Spanish to Latin America at 1130-1400 GMT has been relayed by Radio Bras on 15385 and 17740. Gerry Bishop in Pennsylvania notes that Radio Brasil Central signed off at 0301 on 4985, instead of staying on the air 24 hours. He and I also hear Voice of America's Latin American service in Spanish, evenings on another new out of band frequency, 7400, obviously a highpower transmitter and on AM. By the way, VOA's new out of band activity reflects a directive from the president himself. Bob Streeter and Steve Bonadio in New York heard a pirate called Radio Falklands-Malvinas, or Radio F-M, also on 7400, June 13th at 0602, "the official voice of the Front for the Independence of the Falkland Islands [FIFI], giving an address in Ottawa, Ontario of P O Box 670, K1S 5A3. More about this on WORLD OF RADIO. Since the British victory in the Falklands, I'm no longer hearing Radio Atlantico del Sur at 2300 on 9710; but the Argentine counterpart "Liberty" continues on 17738, where Ernie Behr hears them at 1800, 2000, 2200 and 0000 GMT. Australian DX News says Radio Mitre, Argentina, has football on Sundays at 1700-2100 on Radio El Mundo facilities, 6120 and 15290; also heard by Peter Bunn on another El Mundo frequency, 11755, May 28th at 0800-0835. In DX South-Florida, W. J. Parks reports Emisora Patagonia Chilena on 6080, with ranchera music and ID at 1030. Ernie Behr in Ontario heard Radio Educadora da Bahia, Brasil on new 9515 since June 7th, 2330-0130 with full ID at 0053, parallel to 6025 under Bolivia. And QBS Qatar has moved from 15505 to another out of band frequency, 17910 since June first, heard in Arabic from 1500 to sign-off varying around 2130. He also heard Radio Nacional, Angola on 11955, but this is very irregular, parallel to 9535 in French at 2200, English 2230, and Portuguese 2300 to closing around 2400. Don Moore in Honduras reports a way to hear Panama on shortwave, unless you don't believe in harmonics--Super Equis, Chitre, heard on 3020 at 0450 June 6th ending an English program, and then closing down in Spanish at 0456. I've noticed Israel Radio on extended schedule during the war in Lebanon--the Hebrew home service all night on 15615; and an additional frequency for English to North America, 11655. Bob Streeter in New York hears from Pakistan that Quetta moved, to 4885 from 4710 on the 2nd of May--and they do not want IRCs with reception reports. These items from Australian DX News: Another station on the 22 meter band is Radio Moscow's Latin American service on 13785. Alok Das Gupta says Radio Veritas Asia, Philippines, has some new frequencies, in English at 0030-0100 on 15135 and 17815; at 0300-0330 on 15195 and 17815. Bob Padula says Brazzaville, Congo has reactivated 6115, apparently replacing 4765, heard from 2200 past 2300. Italian pirate IBC made it to Australia, with 500 watts on 11582 varying to 11585, partly in English around 0600, now QRMed by VOA on 11580. Steve Reinstein in Florida confirms La Voz de Sandino, 6220 has a broadcast around 0032, but with jamming around 6223. And he heard La Voz del CID announce a morning broadcast at 6 am Monday to Saturday on 5100--actually 5106, I suppose at 1000 GMT.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST, BRITISH COLUMBIA DX CLUB (PNBCDC) Phil Bytheway, 9722 Mary N.W., Seattle WA 98117 has decided to form a local area DX club to be the agency for distribution of DX information within the Pacific Northwest (Washington & Oregon) and British Columbia. This info includes organized get-togethers, Beverage parties, equipment sales as well as a general local DX information pool. Membership is open to anyone in this area interested in DXing any bands of radio or TV. For the time being, membership 'dues' will be four legal sized (#10) SASEs. Canadians, send 4 self-addressed envelopes and 1 Canadian dollar (I'll buy the stamps). These dues will last through the end of 1982. I will attempt to publish something every other month starting with the July issue. Deadlines will be tentatively set at the 20th of the month before publication (August 20, October 20). The first issue, which came out in May, includes a questionnaire about joiners' DX interests, what they would be willing to do in the club, phone number, etc.

NEXT ISSUE OF RIB may be delayed. Your editor/publisher must get a vacation in somewhere, so don't be antsy if the next RIB still hasn't reached you in early August. CHANGE OF ADDRESS notices are ignored unless you include the code number on your mailing label. Without it, I can't locate your old address entry on the mailing list. Thanks for your cooperation.

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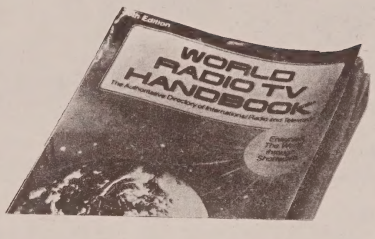

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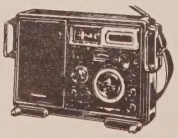

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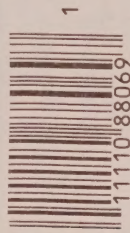

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